



## CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:-

**HALF ANNA**

PER WORD

**MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.**

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

**WANTED—CANDIDATES** for Subordinate Engineers' Class. Apply to the **MANAGER, Hewitt Engineering School,** Lucknow for free prospectus. R3868

**WANTED—A QUALIFIED MIDWIFE** for Sadar Hospital, Panna. Pay Rs. 30/- p.m. Apply with copies of testimonials to The State Surgeon, Panna C. I. 27578

**WANTED—ADVERTISING CANVASERS** for an English Daily. Best terms offered. Reliable persons with previous experience need only apply to Box No. 6007 Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

**WANTED—AGENTS** for the sale of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the **MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle,"** 139, Market Street, Fort, Bombay.

**WANTED—About 100 men.** Remuneration of about Rs. 50 or more according to merits. See personally between 9 to 11 a.m. on working days Messrs. **DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & CO.,** Rawal Building, Wellington Road, Bombay 4. R 3802

## HOUSES &amp; FLATS TO LET

**TO LET—GODOWN, WORKSHOPS** 60' by 25' on Pucka Road, Monthly rent Rs. 85/- each and Dhobigahs each with 40 Stones. Rent cheap. Apply **HARIRAM BHIMJI SONS AND CO.,** Mount Road, Madras. R3882

## FOR SALE AND WANTED.

**FOR SALE—OFFICE FURNITURE** and **EQUIPMENT**, consisting of tables, chairs, typewriters, filing cabinets, etc. Forgoing in splendid condition. For further particulars apply Messrs. **STRAUSS & CO., LTD.,** Neville House, Ballard Estate all days including Sundays. 27570

## PHOTOGRAPHS

## PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope. All photographs must be sent to the

**EDITOR,**

"Bombay Chronicle," Madras Street, Fort, Bombay

## PERSONAL.

**HELP WANTED** by young Bohra Student for proceeding to America, in order to prosecute his studies in Engineering line, would like to represent any firm desirable. Apply Box No. 1396 Advt. Deptt. "Bombay Chronicle." R3865

## MATRIMONIAL.

**A RESPECTABLE young SIKH bachelor** wants **SUITABLE MATCH** (Virgin or Widow) of any caste. Please communicate with Post Box 974, Bqmby. R3854

## EDUCATIONAL.

**THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT** (Registered under Act XXI 1860).—Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to **Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal, Meerut.** R3454

**TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.**—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the **REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Mark Lane, Fort, Bombay.** R4391

## BOOKS AND STAMPS.

**VALUABLE BOOKLETS FREE.**—On any of the following books, which give new discoveries, and are taking India by storm:—(1) HOW TO PRODUCE BOY OR GIRL BY CHOICE. (2) NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE. (3) MANUFACTURE OF HAIR OILS. (4) MANUFACTURE OF BOOTS. **POLISH.** Name the subject in which interested. Address:—**BERNARD PALIS-SYCO, Rawalpindi.** R27405

## FINANCIAL.

**WANTED—An INDIAN** to finance a going concern, quite new to India. Capital required Rs. 70,000. Very profitable business. No brokers needed. Apply Box No. 1844, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R3880

## PROFESSION.

**POCKET ASTROLOGER** answers questions. Price Rupee. **VARSHAPAL RUPES, Note time. Prof. CARY, Dhenkanal (Orissa).** R3823

**FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.** (Under Special Diet.)

**FREE SAMPLE PACKETS** of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. **PANDIT KRIPARAM** (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah). N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage Rs. 5 extra.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

**TO MILL OWNERS AND MANAGERS.**—THE REED is a very important member for the production of High Class Cloth, and in these days of Keen competition the durability of the reed in regular weaving is a deciding factor in your selection of Reeds required.

Therefore, you must have a 'Presto' Reed, which weaves even cloth, less shuttle wear, and are more durable than any other, and above all, are supplied at **PRESENT MARKET PRICES**, ruling in India, by all Mill Stores Merchants of repute.

Every Reed is labelled 'PRESTO BRAND' as guarantee of quality, and made only by T. Jones and Co., Ltd., Preston, England. Established 1907. The largest makers to India for many years.

This year we have already shipped over 24,000 Reeds to India. Ring up the following Telephone Nos. for your requirements:— 301, 309. Consignments arrive from October. R3778

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications** are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.  
1st Insertion .. Rs. 7-8 0  
2nd Insertion .. Rs. 5-8 0  
3rd Insertion .. Rs. 4-8 0  
4th & subsequent Insertions .. Rs. 3-8 0

Motusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

## GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

## CHEAP TICKETS FOR DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

**DURING** the Divali Holidays i.e., the 4th, 5th and 6th November, 1926, first and second class week end return tickets at reduced fares will be issued from Victoria Terminus, Bhyulla, Dadar, Thana to Nasik Road Devlali, Khandala, Lonavla, Poona, Kirkee and Neral and vice versa. They however will be available from Wednesday the 3rd November, 1926, instead of FRIDAY, the 5th and for the return journey until 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 9th, except for passengers returning to Poona or Bombay, who may complete the return journey by 19 Down and 8 Up advertised to arrive at Poona and Bombay at 12-40 and 13-15 hours respectively.

**D. S. BURN,**  
Chief Traffic Manager.  
Bombay, 23-10-26. 27577

## SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

**ON** 7th December, 1926, at 12 noon about 185 tons of cleaned sandalwood will be sold in small lots in Public Auction at Fraserpet. For further particulars apply to

**THE CHIEF FOREST OFFICER,**  
Coorg, Mercara. 27571

## WANTED.

**A HEAD PANDIT** for the **ORIENTAL COLLEGE, Lahore** at 150-150 p.m. Applications should reach the Principal before the 15th of November, 1926. Applicants should make a clear statement with regard to the following points:—

(1) Academic qualifications.  
(2) Teaching experience  
(3) Publications if any.  
(4) Name of the institution where the applicant received his education

Applicants should enclose not more than four and not less than three testimonials.  
**A. C. WOOLNER,**  
Principal, Oriental College, Lahore. 27579

## LEGAL NOTICES.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

## TESTAMENTARY &amp; INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

**GEORGE V.** by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of **CHHABILDAS KESHOWJI alias CHHABILDAS KESHWJI, a Carpenter of Bombay** Banu Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.  
(1) **BHUKIBAI** wife of Chhabildas Cursondas, (2) **DIVALIBAI** wife of Khushal Dulab, (3) **DAI** widowed daughter of the deceased, (4) **MALIBAI**, wife of Hariwan Khushal, and (5) **RATANBAI**, wife of Dayaram Gopal, all of Bombay, Banu Hindu Inhabitants, being daughters of the abovesaid deceased, residing at No. 11, Muzgon, outside the Fort Bombay ..... Petitioners in person.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of letters of Administration.

Witness **Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay** aforesaid, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

**Seal of the High Court at Bombay.**  
**B. B. PATEL,**  
Ag. Registrar.

The 7th day of September, 1926.  
**BHUKIBAI**, wife of Chhabildas Cursondas and Others  
Petitioners in person. R3891

## LEGAL NOTICES.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

**ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.**

**SUIT NO. 688 OF 1917.**

**BANSILAL MOTILAL** ..... Plaintiff.

versus

**GOVINDLAL BANSILAL** and others ..... Defendants.

**PURSUANT** to the Consent Decree made in the above partition suit and bearing date the 12th of October, 1922, and the order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction AT THE PREMISES under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court.

**LOT NO. 1.**—On FRIDAY, the 26th day of November, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.)  
**LOT NO. 2.**—On SATURDAY, the 27th day of November, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.)  
**LOT NO. 3.**—On MONDAY, the 29th day of November, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.)  
**LOT NO. 4.**—On TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.)

## PARTICULARS.

**LOT NO. 1.**

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings standing thereon being a portion of what is known as Old Secretariat, situate, lying and being at the junction of Bruce Lane and Tamarind Lane, within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,308 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 1262, Street No. 27 to 41, Tamarind Lane and bounded on or towards the East by the property comprised in Lot No. IV, on or towards the West by Tamarind Lane, on or towards the North by Bruce Lane and on or towards the South by the property comprised in Lot No. II.

**LOT NO. II.**

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with houses and buildings standing thereon being a portion of what is known as Old Secretariat, situate, lying and being at the junction of Humnum Street, and Dean Lane, within the Fort and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,868 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 1237, Street No. 43 and 55, Dean Lane, Tamarind Lane and Ward No. 1238, Street No. 16 and 22, 2 and 14, Humnum Street, Ward No. 1240(3), Street No. 24B, Humnum Street and Ward No. 1240(4), Street No. 24C Humnum Street and bounded on or towards the East by the property comprised in Lot No. III, on or towards the West partly by Dean Lane and partly by Tamarind Lane, on or towards the North partly by Tamarind Lane and partly by the property comprised in Lot No. I and on or towards the South by Humnum Street.

**LOT NO. III.**

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings standing thereon being a portion of what is known as Old Secretariat, situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo Street and Humnum Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,021 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 1236, Street No. 23—24—4—6, Apollo Street and Humnum Street and bounded, on or towards the East by Apollo Street, on or towards the West by the properties comprised in Lot No. II, on or towards the North by the property comprised in Lot No. IV, and on or towards the South by Humnum Street.

**LOT NO. IV.**

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo Street and Bruce Lane, within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 2,033 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 1034, Street No. 20 and 30, Apollo Street and bounded, on or towards the East by Apollo Street, on or towards the West by the property comprised in Lot No. I, on or towards the North by Bruce Lane and on or towards the South by the property comprised in Lot No. III.

The above plots are delineated on the plan lodged in the Commissioner's Office and also deposited at the Office of the Plaintiff's Attorneys and the same can be inspected by the intending purchaser.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. **MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,** Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovesaid at No. 14, K. Humnum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1926.

(Sd.) **H. H. WADIA,**  
Commissioner.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

## NOTICE OF SALE

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that Messrs. **S. B. BILLIMORIA** and **CO.,** Liquidators of the Pioneer Indian Paint and Oil Works, Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation) have contracted to sell to our clients, the undermentioned property and also the machinery, the stock-in-trade and other articles and things lying in the premises of the said Company. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property and the said machinery, etc., by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise whatsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, at 31, Nana-bhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

## THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the buildings and the structures standing thereon, situate at Muland in Salsette in the District of Thana, in the Sub-Registration District of Salsette, Jilla Thana, and known as **RUSTOM BAUG** and containing by admeasurement 30,962 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and bearing numbers as follows:

| Entry No. | Survey Plot No. | Fahi Area Nos. | Area Nos. | Assess. Nos. | Assess. Nos. | Assess. Nos. |
|-----------|-----------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1806      | 231             | 1              | 0         | 0            | 101          | 2/0/0        |
| 2127      | 308             | 1/1            | 0         | 5            | 144          | 23-16-9      |
| 2127      | Non Ag.         | 0              | 0         | 0            | 101          | 0/0/0        |

and surrounded by Nindunga trees and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Vinayak Vasudev and partly by the property of Zaverbhai Ramji, on or towards the South by the public Road, on or towards the North by the property of Vallabhdas Narayan and on or towards the West partly by the property of Tribhuvandas Mangaldas and partly by the property of Nathoo Lalji.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1926.

## MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,

Purchasers' Attorneys.

## IN THE COURT OF RAI BAHADUR LALA GANGA RAM SONI, M. A., LL. B., DISTRICT JUDGE AT LUDHIANA. (INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.)

Case No. 86 of 1926.)

In the matter of **Firm Amba Datt Amir Chand,** through **Amba Datt Proprietor** and **Karkun** of the firm, and 9 others of Ludhiana, Creditors ..... Petitioners.

Against

**Firm Maula Baksh Mohammed Khalil, Mohammed Khalil, through Maula Baksh, son of Jan Mohammed, son of Mohammed Ismail, Proprietors** of the said firm, situate at Ludhiana, debtors.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

**WHEREAS** the petitioners have under section 19, Clause (ii) of Act V of 1920, applied that **Firm Maula Baksh Mohammed Khalil of Ludhiana,** may be adjudicated insolvent, it is hereby notified that the application has been admitted and that it will be heard on the 29th of October, 1926.

**DISTRICT JUDGE.**

27576.

## AUCTION SALES

## MESSRS. MISTRY &amp; CO.

## AN OPPORTUNITY TO THE MOTOR DEALERS.

By order of the office concerned Messrs. **MISTRY and CO.,** Auctioneers, will on **THURSDAY, the 28th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.)** sell by Public Auction at Hanuman Building, Homji Street, Fort, the following:—

30 pieces brand new "Overland" Motor Touring Bodies.

Property is on view. **MISTRY & CO.**

## AMUSEMENTS



## AUCTION SALES.

## BENNETT &amp; CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

## BONAFIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of valuable and handsome made to order furniture, etc., etc.

On **THURSDAY, the 11th proximo at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)** Messrs. **BENNETT and Co.** will sell by Public Auction at "Connaught Mansions", opposite the Post Office, Colaba, valuable and handsome made to order furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table, leather lined arm chairs, side-board, tapestry lined suite of drawing room sofas and easy chairs, glass door book cases, card table, lady's writing table, Persian carpets and rugs, engraving and water colour pictures in frame, single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror and panel door almirahs, hanging and cloth press, dressing chest of drawers, montase, ice box, water filter, cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of **Harold Rubin, Esq.**

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

## A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR WATCH-MAKERS.

## AUCTION SALE OF ROLLED GOLD (FIVE YEARS) WRIST CYLINDER WATCHES.

Under instructions from Messrs. **Payne and Co.,** Attorneys for Messrs. **Victor Watch Co. Messrs. BENNETT and Co.** will on **MONDAY the 1st November, next at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)** sell by public auction at their rooms on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers **Wilson Watch Co. (formerly of Ballard Road and now of Empiro Building Hornby Road)**—

(1890) One thousand eight hundred and ninety Rolled Gold (Five Years) Wrist Cylinder watches, in lots suitable to intending purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of Sale.

## AUCTION SALE OF THE HARDWARE SHOP AT LOHAR CHAWL STREET EITHER AS A GOING CONCERN OR IN ONE LOT OR IN SEPARATE LOTS.

Under instructions from **N. H. Moos, Esq.,** Manager appointed by the High Court in the **Fiduhusein, a Lunatic, Messrs. BENNETT and Co.,** will sell by public auction on **FRIDAY, the 29th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)** at **Lohar Chawl Street**—

The whole of the hardware shop consisting of Large Locks, Padlocks, Hinges, water taps, Hand Saws, Buckets, coffee and meat machines, nails Brass Rods, Hammers, garden tools, weights, Bolts, chains, wire, pulleys, springs etc., etc., either as a going concern in one lot or in separate lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

**BENNETT & CO.**

## SAVE YOUR INCOME-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH &amp; Co

Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super-Tax Experts.

Office: **M.P. Baria Building, P. hony, Bombay**

## Bombay Cotton Market.

## BOMBAY MARKET.

## COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, October 25. A rise of 4 to 7 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on some short covering. Liverpool has been reported 8 to 9 points higher.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co's report:—Based on the average of various Private Estimates the Government Crop Estimate has been forecast as follows:—Condition 61.7 per cent, Crop, 17,012,000 Bales.

Messrs. Uhrig and Vesugli's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 23rd inst., as under:—“Trade looks for Bureau 17,100,000 Bales. Expect larger should market decline sharply, favour purchase.”

Despite a small rise being reported in American futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 2 1/2 lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 219/- and steadily advanced to Rs. 252/- on buying by Commission Houses and Exporters. At about this level some Offices and Shroffs were selling causing the value to give way to Rs. 248 1/2. On general buying the market recovered to Rs. 249 1/2 and finally closed at Rs. 249/-.

At Seirvi the Bazar opened at Rs. 247/- on Liverpool opening quotations being reported lower than expected and closed steady at Rs. 248/- on buying by Commission Houses.

Fine Omra December/January opened at Rs. 235/- and advanced to Rs. 237 1/2 on Commission Houses and general buying. From this level the market declined to Rs. 235/- on selling by Shroffs, and closed at Rs. 235 1/2. F. G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 200/-.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain dull and the demand was very poor.

## EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY, October 25.

Fully Good Broach April/May 248.  
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan. 199.  
Fine Omra Dec./Jan. 235.

## COTTON WHEAT CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, October 25.

Fully Good Broach April/May 248.  
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan. 199.  
Fine Omra Dec./Jan. 234.

## RECEIPTS.

BOMBAY, October 25.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd October:

Cotton 13,005 cwts.  
Lusseed 4,858 cwts.  
Rape, etc. 8 cwts.  
Gingellyseed 547 cwts.  
Groundnuts 5,551 cwts.  
Castorseed 7,331 cwts.  
Rice 2,122 cwts.  
Myrabollams 551 cwts.  
Cottonseed 857 cwts.  
Mowrasseed 17 cwts.  
Gram 2,485 cwts.  
Juvvar 1,735 cwts.  
Barley 18 cwts.  
Bajra 681 cwts.  
Coal 61,660 tons.

## READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, October 25.

Ready Delivery contract  
Mill Terms Dec.

|                          |        |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Bengal Superfine M G     | 235/40 |
| Bengal Fine M G          | 225/30 |
| Bengal F G M G           | 215/20 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine M G    | 225/30 |
| Sindh-Punjab F G M G     | 215/20 |
| Punjab-Americans F G M G | 205    |
| Wardha-Bingth Fine M G   | 245/50 |
| Nagpur Fine M G          | 245/50 |
| Yotmal Fine M G          | 225/30 |
| Arvi Fine M G            | 235/40 |
| Amraoti Fine M G         | 225/30 |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G  | 220/25 |
| Mulkapur Fine M G        | 215/20 |
| Khandesh Fine M G        | 215/20 |

## SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.

These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault. It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines. It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City. It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 20 a year. We invite you to call and see for yourselves what service we give you.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

## BREU &amp; CO'S MARKET REPORT.

## RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 25

| In full-pressed Bales          | Since last September | This year     | Last year     |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Khandesh ..                    | 1,774                | 2,983         |               |
| Central India ..               | 6,072                | 7,072         |               |
| Bard and Nagar ..              | 414                  | 1,117         |               |
| Hyderabad-Gaonani ..           | 5                    | 11            |               |
| Bihar ..                       | 1,538                | 4,008         |               |
| Central Provinces ..           | 569                  | 1,22          |               |
| <b>Total Cotton ..</b>         | <b>5 10,482</b>      | <b>17,507</b> |               |
| Dhokra ..                      | 1,922                | 2,419         |               |
| N.W. Provinces ..              | 133                  | 2,007         |               |
| Rajputana ..                   | 5,493                | 1,435         |               |
| Sind-Punjab ..                 | 2,877                | 4,240         |               |
| Broach ..                      | 77                   | 2             |               |
| Coompta & Dharwar ..           | 5,376                | 10,726        |               |
| Western-Northern ..            | 6,399                | 5,031         |               |
| Ooconada ..                    | 202                  | 1,207         |               |
| Tinnevely and ..               |                      |               |               |
| Jambodi ..                     | 3,743                | 5,681         |               |
| Persian ..                     | 1,879                | 800           |               |
| American ..                    | 13,918               | 128           |               |
| Egyptian and ..                |                      |               |               |
| African ..                     |                      |               |               |
| Oomila, Burma & other sorts .. |                      |               |               |
| <b>Total ..</b>                | <b>138</b>           | <b>60,283</b> | <b>77,767</b> |

## EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

| In full-pressed Bales                            | 1st Sept.  | 21st Oct.     | Oct. year     |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| Europe ..                                        | 186        | 50,679        | 45,708        |
| Japan & China ..                                 |            | 19,878        | 31,062        |
| Coast Ports ..                                   | 75         | 1,918         | 1,340         |
| Up-country by Rail ..                            |            | 17,201        | 574           |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan .. |            |               | 1200          |
| <b>Total ..</b>                                  | <b>181</b> | <b>62,607</b> | <b>95,932</b> |

|                            |        |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Khandesh F G M G ..        | .....  |
| Muthia Fine M G ..         | .....  |
| Muthia F G M G ..          | .....  |
| Broach Fine M G ..         | 230/85 |
| Broach F G M G ..          | 260/65 |
| Dharwar F Good S G ..      | .....  |
| Coompta M G ..             | 305/10 |
| Westerns Good M G ..       | 240    |
| Westerns H G ..            | .....  |
| Miraj Fine M G ..          | .....  |
| Cambodia Fine M G ..       | 330/35 |
| Navsari Fine M G ..        | .....  |
| Surat Fine M G ..          | .....  |
| Kadi/Virangaon Fine M G .. | .....  |
| Dholera Fine M G ..        | .....  |
| Kalagiri Fine M G ..       | 223/80 |

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.  
New York, Oct. 23.  
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot: 16 1/2.

## LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.  
The weekly cotton statistics as compiled by Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

|                                      |           |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Total in Sight ..                    | 5,482,000 |
| Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply ..    | 284,000   |
| East Indian Cotton Visible Supply .. | 65,000    |
| American Cotton, Visible Supply ..   | 4,677,000 |
| Other Cotton, Visible Supply ..      | 469,000   |
| Total Sales ..                       | 52,000    |
| East Indian Cotton Stock ..          | 7,000     |
| East Indian Cotton Forwarded ..      | 3,000     |
| East Indian Cotton Actual ..         | 600       |
| Export ..                            | 4,000     |
| East Indian Cotton Imports ..        | 289,000   |
| East Indian Cotton Afloat ..         | 5,000     |
| Total Afloat ..                      | 360,000   |
| Takings of the World's Spinners ..   | 456,000   |
| American cotton ..                   | .....     |

## AMERICAN COTTON CROP BUREAU REPORT.

Estimated Crop Bales.

(THROUGH COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.)

New York 25th Oct.

Today's fortnightly Bureau Report is as under:—

|                          |          |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Estimated Crop Bales ..  | 17454000 |
| Ginned Bales ..          | 8722000  |
| Previous Bureau Reports. |          |
| 2 July ..                | 75.4     |
| 23 July ..               | 70.7     |
| 9 Aug. ..                | 69.8     |
| 21 Aug. ..               | 63.5     |
| 7 Sept. ..               | 59.6     |
| 23 Sep. ..               | 59.5     |
| 8 Oct. ..                | 61.3     |
| Condition ..             | 75.4     |
| Estimated Crop ..        | 15635000 |
| Ginned ..                | 15370000 |
| 2 July ..                | 15621000 |
| 23 July ..               | 15248000 |
| 9 Aug. ..                | 15168000 |
| 21 Aug. ..               | 15810000 |
| 7 Sept. ..               | 16627000 |
| 23 Sep. ..               | 47749    |
| 8 Oct. ..                | 182000   |
| Condition ..             | 695000   |
| Estimated Crop ..        | 2511000  |
| Ginned ..                | 5639000  |

## “PETITION-WRITERS IN ADEN.”

To, The Editor of “the Chronicle”

Sir,—I have read the letter headed “Petition Writers” at Aden in your issue of 22nd ultimo. The writer took a view which seemed to me not only wrong but also unfair to the authorities who made the rules published in “Bombay Govt. Gazette” for 1926 page 1402.

In that message he wrote:—

“The rules are apparently made to get rid of those who can actually guide the public and the ‘Law Courts’ by studied work in ‘legal profession’.” I can only say that a more bare-faced attempt to pass off a prejudiced and mistaken opinion as a statement of fact has seldom been made.

The public have never disputed, and have over and over again admitted, not only the right, but also the duty of the Resident to regulate the procedure in his Court at Aden. The writer asks certain questions if there is any statute law which authorizes the Resident and the District Judge Aden to make rigid rules for petition writers? What sort of petition or appeal or rejoinder can a petition writer draft for a meagre sum of annas three to eight? Whether a litigant or his representative versed in English and able to prosecute or defend his case is debarrd from submitting to the Court his own written statement, drafted by himself with or without the help of law books?

As to the first point, the Resident and his Assistants are entrusted with the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in Aden. Their Court known as the Court of the Resident Aden is not subordinate to the High Court of Bombay in the sense that appeals from the Court of the Resident lie to the High Court of Bombay though on certain points relating to civil matters the Resident is bound to make a reference to the High Court of Bombay if the conditions laid down by Section 8 of Aden Act 11 of 1864 are fulfilled. Besides, no pleader is allowed to practice in the Courts at Aden. The result, therefore, is that we must not approach the present question in the way that we would do if pleaders were allowed to practice in the Court of the Resident or if the Court at Aden is subordinate to the High Court of Bombay as other Courts in the Bombay Presidency are. In an ordinary case, one requires some provision of law to show that a petition writer should not write a petition for a litigant unless he has obtained a License from the Court. But if one remembers the special conditions of Aden and the local affairs of Aden then I think that this rule regarding petition writers which might otherwise appear to be rather rigid, will assume quite a different aspect, when one realises what was in the mind of the Resident, when he issued the rule.

As to the second point, it appears to me that the real grievance of the writer is, that it is hard to make them work on such a low remuneration. If it is any satisfaction to them, I am willing to say that I think it is, but such is the rule in India. It might be a good thing, if a representation were made to the Resident explaining the true position and asking him to reconsider the scale of fees so as to fix reasonable rates. I do not know if the Resident has been approached on this subject. But if the Resident has not been asked to reconsider the matter then it is a mistake on the part of the writer to rush into press before adopting the proper course open to him.

As to the third point, I should point out that the rule framed by the Resident does not purport to debar any litigant or his representative versed in English and able to represent his case from writing his own case. The rules so far as I understand, are intended for the protection of those litigants who have no knowledge of English and who cannot themselves write their own petitions.

As regards the rule restricting the number of petition-writers to 11 men for the Crater position and that by that restriction some of those who used to earn their livelihood have been thrown out, I think, that if the Resident is satisfied of this fact he will, no doubt, increase the number so as to avoid any hardship to those who were shut out. Yours etc.

Aden Oct 15. LITIGANT.

## LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 23.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. spot: Buyers sh. 1/9d.  
Sellers sh. 1/9 1/4d.  
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot: Buyers sh. 1/8 3/4d.  
Sellers sh. 1/9d.

## ASTRIAN BUILDING SOCIETY LTD.

The following are excerpts from the report of the Directors of the Zoroastrian Building Society, Ltd., for the year ended 31st December, last:

The sum of £4,98,106/15/6 has been invested in immovable property consisting of the land and buildings acquired by the Society at Tardoo, the six chawls built upon that land and one more chawl built at Parel, and the Balliwalla Villas comprising of two blocks of buildings of which one is of one-storey and the other of three storeys. A sum of £1,43,277/12/1 is invested in 4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust bonds and 5 per cent. Government of India War Loans of the face value of £1,92,200.

The cost of chawls as shown in the Balance Sheets includes the value of the land apportioned to them and the amount of that value is deducted from the total value of the acquired land. Over and above the six chawls mentioned above seventeen chawls have been built from separate Trust funds upon the land belonging to the Society situated at Chikalwadi and leased to these buildings. The seven chawls and two blocks which provide accommodation for 78 families were all under occupation during the year under review.

During the year under review seven new shares were issued in the names of the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat funds. Thus the Company's share capital is now increased to £6,02,100. According to the revised scale the sinking fund at the close of the year amounted to £33,576/5/6.

The total cost of office and chawl establishments amounts to £2,915/6. The Zoroastrian Building Fund, which is purely a charitable fund organised for paying wholly or in part the rents of the poor Parsi tenants has contributed a sum of Rs.4,400 towards payment of the rents during the period under review as per arrangements made with the Trustees of the Fund. The net profit during the year along with Rs.3,046/2/11 brought down from the last year's accounts, amounts to Rs.33,636/14/6. The Directors recommend that out of this sum the 18th dividend of 1% per share be declared on 6,021 shares fully paid up, and that the balance of Rs.6,521/4/6 be carried forward to the next year's account.

Regarding the Dadar Matunga Scheme out of 101 plots on hand, as intimated in the last report, Plot No. 641, was relinquished by the Society and the same was taken back by the City Improvement Trust, as on digging foundation, a well was found in the building area. Besides there being no building on Plot No. 604, admeasuring about 4,000 square yards, was also relinquished. Plot No. 640 being divided into A and B, the total number of the plots on hand with the Society was 100.

Had not the Dadar Matunga Parsi Colony Landlords' Association come to our aid the Society would have by this time surrendered to the Trust 23 plots original holders where of were not prepared to build thereon. Thanks to the courtesy extended by the City Improvement Trust authorities and strenuous efforts of the Dadar Matunga Parsi Colony Landlords' Association, these 23 plots have been secured to Parsis. The City Improvement Trust were good enough to extend for the third time the rent-free period of these 23 plots on certain conditions, and the Directors are glad to inform you that all the remaining plots have been taken up by the members of the Dadar Matunga Parsi Colony Landlords' Association. In our last report a reference is made to the formation of this Landlords' Association. Besides the above 23 plots, the rent free period of other 23 plots has also been extended on the representation of the plot-holders. It is indeed to the credit of the Trust authorities that all sorts of facilities and assistance are given to the Society by them.

The Landlords' Association have secured funds for the erection and the maintenance of an Agiari on Plot No. 687. Proposal for a gymkhana is also under consideration of the Landlords' Association. A public hall is nearing completion on Plot No. 638 at the time of writing this report. 15 plots in the above group are held by the Parsi Central Association, Co-operative Housing Society besides the 12 plots taken directly from the City Improvement Trust. 66 buildings are already erected and 10 are under construction, out of a total of 125 plots comprising the Colony. The directors note with satisfaction that demands for more plots are being received by them as the result of the progress hitherto made. The residents of the Colony have formed an Anjuman of their own with a constitutional body of management under certain rules and regulations.

## SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay October 25

Share market opened weak and declined to 10 to 15 rupees. The decline was due to heavy unloading in Hydros and the tone of the general market was weak. It appears that market may have a further fall of 10 to 15 rupees.

We quote:—Fazal 863/12; Dyeing 861/4; Pearl 508/12; Century 861/4; Nagpur 511/4; Swedesh 477/8; Coldies 128/12; Simplex 125; pNew Great 292/8; Indore 352/8; Crescent 171/4; Tata Hydro opened at Rs. 1075/- and closed at 1,025/-.

This heavy fall was due to the current rumour of market that all the Hydros Cos. have to suffer for about Rs. four lacs each and some share will be borne by the Tata Engineering Co. Ltd. In our opinion some weak holders were full at long, and they could not unload their holdings without some decline in prices.

Cement and B. K. shares were easier. We quote:—Katni Ordry 101-4; Katni ord. 300; Bundi 19-3 Indian Cement 102-8; Tata Power 597-8; Andra Valley 730; Tata Steel 2nd. Pref. 72-4.

Scindia 12; Imperial Bank 1482-8; Partly paid Imperial Bank 363-12 Bank of India 74-4; Central Bank 28; Eastern Bank 81; Bank of Baroda 86-8.

We do not see any reason for the dividend which is regularly paid Rs. 70/- a year. The tone of the market was dull and market is likely to go down further more add investors may safely be recommended to go in these shares at below par. Tata Steel was also in line with the sympathy with other shares. The result of the proxies will be filed by this week and we understand that the agents have got more than 3/4 majority.

We quote:—Tata Defts. 197-8; Tata Ordry 55-8; B. Tramways Ordry. 126-4; Hydros 1022-8; Alcock 225; Burmah 510.

## LOCAL BANKS. Paid up Last Quotations

| Bank of India ..         | Rs. | Divid. | Rs. a. |
|--------------------------|-----|--------|--------|
| Baroda ..                | 50  | 2 1/2  | 74 4   |
| Central Co-operative ..  | 50  | 7 1/2  | 67     |
| Central ..               | 25  | 1 1/2  | 28     |
| Eastern ..               | 5   | 9 p.a. | 81     |
| Imperial ..              | 500 | 40     | 1482 8 |
| Imperial Co-operative .. | 125 | 10     | 363 12 |
| Union ..                 | 5   | 0 4 0  | 3 14   |

## CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

|                         |     |            |
|-------------------------|-----|------------|
| Bundi ..                | 10  | 19 8       |
| Central India Mining .. | 10  | 4 1/2 27 8 |
| Indian Cement Co. ..    | 250 | 102 8      |
| Katni Cement Co. ..     | 100 | 191 4      |
| Katni Cement Co. D. ..  | 40  | 900        |
| Fazal Cement Co. ..     | 10  | 5 8        |
| Shivrajpur ..           | 10  | 8 46 8     |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

|                      |     |         |       |
|----------------------|-----|---------|-------|
| Ahmedabad Prantaj .. | 500 | 11 p.a. | 920   |
| Amritsar Patanj ..   | 100 | 10 p.a. | 147   |
| Central Provinces .. | 100 | 12 p.a. | 111   |
| Dhond Baranasi ..    | 100 | 5 p.a.  | 100   |
| Ganassa ..           | 100 | 5 p.a.  | 82    |
| Kochiwaras Deah ..   | 100 | 5 p.a.  | 100   |
| Larkana ..           | 100 | 5 p.a.  | 79    |
| Mandira Bhoas ..     | 90  | 5 p.a.  | 81    |
| Pachora Jamnati ..   | 100 | 5 p.a.  | 87    |
| Sara Sirgaun ..      | 100 | 5 p.a.  | 98    |
| Shikhar Marawal ..   | 100 | 5 p.a.  | 106   |
| Sidoli Light ..      | 100 | 12 p.a. | 152 8 |
| Tapti Valley ..      | 100 | 8 p.a.  | 700   |
| Upper Sind Light ..  | 100 | 4 p.a.  | 74    |

## STEAMER COMPANIES.

|                                 |       |              |
|---------------------------------|-------|--------------|
| Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ..  | 250   | 170          |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ..  | 250   | 170          |
| Scindia Steam Navigation Co. .. | 100   | 100          |
| Ahmedabad Electricity ..        | 100   | 77 8         |
| Andhra Valley Co. ..            | 1,000 | 73 1         |
| Andhra Valley Co. ..            | 1,000 | 1020         |
| Bombay Tramways Co. ..          | 50    | 4 1/2 128 4  |
| Bombay Tramways Co. ..          | 50    | 3 8 64 8     |
| Kanachi Electricity ..          | 100   | 6 82         |
| Surat Electricity ..            | 100   | 67           |
| Tata Hydro-Elec. Co. ..         | 1,000 | 30 1022 12   |
| Tata Hydro-Elec. Co. ..         | 1,000 | 7 p.a. 977 8 |
| Tata Power Co. ..               | 1,000 | 97 8         |
| Tata Power Co. ..               | 1,000 | 78 1         |

## PRESS COMPANIES

|                         |       |            |
|-------------------------|-------|------------|
| Bombay Press ..         | 500   | 425        |
| Alcock ..               | 500   | 260        |
| Fort ..                 | 475   | 3 1/2      |
| Harvey & Sahaspathy ..  | 500   | 20 35 1045 |
| Indian Cotton ..        | 125   | 20 215     |
| Maamad Manufacturing .. | 250   | 230        |
| New Barar ..            | 500   | 80 880     |
| New East India ..       | 1,000 | 9 1/2      |
| New Motusall P. ..      | 400   | 40 800     |
| New Prince of Wales ..  | 500   | 61 630     |
| Volkart U.P. ..         | 500   | 40 608     |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

|                            |       |            |
|----------------------------|-------|------------|
| Alcock ..                  | 100   | 225        |
| Bahapur Co. Ltd. ..        | 70    | 18         |
| B. Burma T. Corporation .. | 125   | 7 8 510    |
| B. Burma T. Corporation .. | 100   | 3 136 4    |
| Burma Corporation ..       | 10    | 0 8 10 4   |
| Bombay Uganda ..           | 80    | 4 1/2 50   |
| British Burma Petroleum .. | 100   | 8 0 8 12   |
| Indo-Burma Petroleum ..    | 100   | 10 112 8   |
| Indo-Burma Petroleum ..    | 100   | 20 375 8   |
| Indo-Burma Petroleum ..    | 100   | 30         |
| New Union Fibre Mills ..   | 1,000 | 50 615     |
| Port Canning ..            | 100   | 90         |
| Sardar Carbonic Gas ..     | 100   | 90         |
| Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..     | 150   | 6 p.a. 141 |
| Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..     | 100   | 72 4       |
| Tata Iron Pref. 3rd ..     | 30    | 19         |

## ABUSE OF POWER.

## TERRORISM OF MINERS.

## OPPOSITION TO EMERGENCY POWERS.

## MR. SAKLATWALA'S SPEECH IN COMMONS.

Speaking on Emergency Powers Bill introduced in last week Mr. Saklatwala M. F. speaking in the House of Commons said, in supporting the Amendment to omit Regulation 21 and 22—

My reason for doing so is not only one of general principle, but even of the actual manner in which, up to now, these two Regulations have been made use of to serve ulterior motives and for purposes other than those ostensibly stated in the Regulations. I do not suggest that a gross abuse of these Regulations has been committed through personal wickedness, but there is no doubt that it has been committed through ordinary human weakness. I think the Home Secretary, with regard to Regulation 21, has this afternoon almost confessed to the grossest abuse of it, and that it has been used for furthering the objects of the masters against the ordinary rights of the miners.

We are told that there have been only 309 cases, but I submit that, by the very nature of the Regulation, which states that if there is reason to apprehend that there will be trouble in a given section of society, and so on, any person accused is guilty. Take the position of a poor magistrate. He sits there, and a responsible police officer or Home Officer official goes to him and says, "I have reason to apprehend that, although it has not created trouble, it is likely to create disorder." What has the magistrate to do? He has to take the word of that officer. There is no further proof necessary, there is no further argument needed, and the Home Secretary's confession to-day, that only 309 cases have occurred, in almost all of which only fines were imposed, shows that the magistrates have no heart in it, but that the wording of the Regulation does not permit a magistrate to call for proofs or use his judgment. He has only to take the word of the officer who comes before him, and says, "I have reason to apprehend that, although nothing has happened, serious disorder might come out in some section of society," and the magistrate says, "Very well, if that is your reason, I will fine this poor fellow and warn him not to do it again." The result is that this Regulation is used for the purpose of spreading terrorism among the miners, and the Home Secretary confessed to-day that this Regulation during the past month has been used for the sole and exclusive purpose of spreading terrorism among the innocent miners, to push them to work in those countries where the masters are pretty successfully pushing them.

The right Hon. Gentleman says that actually the cases have "risen" in number. What has risen in number? It is not the guilt of the persons, but wherever the masters have been active and fairly successful, what have risen in number are the cases in which the police also have set themselves actively to terrorise over the miners. That is the sole use made of this Regulation, according to the Home Secretary's confession that all throughout the last month the authorities have kept their eyes wide awake, under orders from the coalowners, and wherever the coalowners have been able to pitchfork the men into work, this Regulation has been most actively used. That is ample proof that, in the main, it is an abuse of the legal power of the authorities rather than an instrument for the protection of society.

If the Home Secretary will pardon me, and the Deputy-Speaker will not mind, I will point out an earlier case that has reference to an argument used by the Home Secretary to-day. I know of a very high Government official getting into trouble, and rightly so. I am talking from memory again, but about the year 1899 or 1900 a high official in the Punjab Government was responsible for rendering an account of his Department. He was the head of the Public Health Department, and he wanted to go away on a holiday rather prematurely, so he left a note to his assistant, as follows: "Wait for the health figures of such and such a dispensary, and then frame a report in my name. If the number of patients is less than last year, put down as my report that it is owing to the growing popularity of the dispensary." The poor innocent clerk published the whole of the note as it stood.

There was serious trouble for the junior officer who tried to use this argument. The Home Secretary to-day has presented to the House exactly the same line of argument. Last time he said, Regulation 21 is very im-

portant, for its very existence terrorises people and prevents them from spreading disorder. To-day he says that the last time he told us its existence was very important, and because it has existed the disorders have taken place, and they have been running after them. It is a line of argument which cuts both ways. I submit that the miners are convinced that during the past month the use made of these Regulations has been to increase the terrorism of the miners in those districts in which the coalowners are interested in pushing the men to work.

## COMMONS ARGUMENTS.

But I would again submit, that on the two occasions when I was involved in the exercise of Regulation 22, if not from political wickedness, at least in spite of the right hon. Gentleman being the strong man in the Cabinet, he made a wrong political use of this Regulation pure and simple. The Home Secretary referred to a procession being stopped when I was billed to speak. I submit I was billed to speak and the advertisement was out, as I pointed out on a previous occasion when this Regulation was used against me, about a week or ten days before the Regulation was put into motion. The meeting was advertised at the end of August for the 8th September, and it was to take place under the management of the South Wales Miners' Federation, and not the Communist party. On the late afternoon of the 7th previous to the day of the meeting, the local agent of the South Wales Miners' Federation at Bridgend was informed verbally by the Superintendent that the next day's meeting would be cancelled, and notices were being printed. The agent pointed out that there were possibilities of organising two or three meetings. The Superintendent said, "that the meeting at Hoelycuc had to be abandoned and the processions cancelled. The miners' agent only wanted to know what would be his position if he ran a meeting outside the prohibited area. He was informed at 5 o'clock that the local authorities did not know which were the prohibited areas, but by about midnight they would have some printed circulars or orders, and early in the morning there would be a large squad employed to post up those notices. The first part of the referred to the procession, but the last part to this particular meeting:

"The holding of any meeting at or in the vicinity of Hoelycuc on Wednesday, 8th September, 1926, is also prohibited."

One can imagine the position of a miners' agent organising a meeting and a speaker who has no desire to come into clash with the most arbitrary and despotic dictation of the authorities. What is "the vicinity of Hoelycuc"? Does it reach as far as London, Bristol or even Moscow, if the Home Secretary has his way? One natural conjecture that one town has got its vicinity in its outlying districts, and that at least when you enter another town, the vicinity of the first finishes and the next begins. That is the commonsense argument. So the miners' agent, at about 11 o'clock in the morning, again telephoned to the Superintendent pointing out that they had another meeting, on which considerable expense had been incurred, at a place a few miles away from Hoelycuc. He said, "I cannot tell you whether that also comes within the word 'vicinity' or not." If this is the way this thing is to be put into execution, it means that a chief constable or police officer can say, "I am going to pursue you. You can go where you like, and I can arbitrarily, at the last moment, decide that your meeting is to be broken up. You can incur expense, travel about and advertise, and I have authority to come along and say, 'This place is also covered by my circular.' Seeing the indefiniteness of it, I wired to the Home Secretary, drawing attention to the wording of the circular prohibiting that day's meeting, and asking him to clear up the matter of the 'vicinity.' I also wired to the Chief Constable:

"With reference to the circular, should you not define 'vicinity of Hoelycuc' in actual mileage radius, if you do not desire unnecessary harassment of Labour speakers?"

The Chief Constable of Glamorgan was kind enough immediately to send out somebody. I had to keep running about in order to avoid the so-called area, and the Government agent had to go about on a motor cycle to find out where I was. At about 3.30 he discovered me about 12 miles away, because the South Wales Miners' Federation were determined to have that meeting and had it, but we had no desire to walk into the provocative trap of the constable, or to come into clash with anyone.

Mr. Harney: A good meeting?

Mr. Saklatwala: A very good meeting.

The Chief Constable's deputy gave me a verbal message: "We are very sorry we have put you to so much trouble. We ought to have said how many miles radius. We give you the limit five miles from Hoelycuc." We, therefore, avoided the five miles' radius. The other method adopted was this: The authorities had a notice of the particular meeting and the procession a few days before. But the police did not give us five minutes to inform the public that the meeting was cancelled. They simply rushed the people hither and thither, and sent out of the area even the char-a-banc in which some of the people arrived. (An Hon. Member. "Char-a-banc?" Yes, the miners have as much right to sit in char-a-banc as you have to sit in Rolls-Royces. I mentioned the methods employed as definite proof of the wrong motives underlying the suppression of these meetings. Ten days after the meetings were suppressed, the Home Secretary in this House wittingly charged two or three Labour Members with having gone to Hoelycuc and spread an atmosphere that would lead to riot and disorder. Unfortunately, I was not in the House, but having carefully read what happened, I could see that the suggestion was resented by the hon. and gallant Member for East Rhondda (Lieut.-Colonel Watts-Morgan), who is vice-chairman of the watch committee, and who said the Home Secretary was making random suggestions and remarks. The Home Secretary's first makes a false charge that some Members made speeches and created an atmosphere of danger, and then he arbitrarily acts under the Regulation, and to prove he was right that there was reason to apprehend this disorder, mentions these 309 processions. If that was the way in which Regulation 22 was used, it was a wrong way politically.

I think the hon. and gallant Member for Leith (Captain Benn) told us that one of the ambitions of the Home Secretary, as proclaimed by his own followers, is that "Jix is the lad to keep the Rols away," and if he is simply making use of that Regulation to keep up that reputation, he is making gross abuse of his position in Parliament. If he were ashamed of that, not being acted upon, and felt he must do something to keep the Rols away from the meeting, it was not a proper use of his powers.

## HOME SECURITY ACTION.

But now I am talking on a more delicate subject, and I hope the Home Secretary will be good enough to clear it up. If he exercises his rights under Regulations 21 and 22, it is not a joke, but a very serious responsibility that he is undertaking. If the newspapers give a certain interpretation to his action, it becomes his duty either to allow that interpretation to remain or to take immediate action to contradict it. There was an interpretation on the 8th September given to the Home Secretary's action in regard to this. The local police and the chief constable did not say what the Home Secretary said. They did not say, "they requested," but the information was that the Home Secretary sent a telegram, cancelling this meeting, and that the hon. and gallant Member for East Rhondda, who the Home Secretary was attempting to create a feeling in the minds of the people that there was danger and that it was done for their protection. Some members of the Communist party suggested to me that the Home Secretary was trying to enquire the local leaders into it, which I discountenanced. To my surprise, when I reached the station on the night of the 8th September I saw in an evening paper—I did not buy it, but some other person had it and allowed me to read it: it was the "South Wales Express and Evening News"—a notice of the Chief Constable's action, which said that the Home Secretary had taken this action quite rightly and to the satisfaction of all the moderate and wise Labour leaders in the locality, because it had freed them from the embarrassment of having to attend a conference organised by the South Wales Miners' Federation without consultation with those wise and moderate leaders, and so on. There was there a distinct inference that the Chief Constable had acted on behalf of those very Labour Members who a week ago repudiated the statement of the Home Secretary that the Chief Constable was acting according to the necessities of the case. I would like to ask the Home Secretary to contradict that report in that newspaper, and also to instruct his constables to contradict all such reports which do by inference indicate a collusionary movement between the Chief Constable and those very Members of the Labour Party who a week ago flouted the Home Secretary and repudiated what he had said. I say again that I object to Regulations 21 and 22, not only on general principles, but because I am convinced from the reports of the Home Secretary himself that in the main and on the whole he has done nothing but make a wrong political use of them in order to satisfy certain people hungry for strife.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks: I have listened to the Debate for some time, and I think it right for me now to say a few words on behalf of the Government in reply to the Amendment to omit Regulations 21 and 22. Hon. Members will perhaps forgive me if I do not deal with all their speeches, but I propose to deal with the speeches of the hon. Member for North Battersea (Mr. Saklatwala) and the hon. Member for the Doncaster Division (Mr. Palling) and, I need hardly say, of the hon. and learned Member for South-East Leeds (Sir H. Slessor). The first part of the speech of the hon. Member for North Battersea was, if he will forgive me for saying so—I desire to speak within the limits of courtesy—a travesty of anything I have said to-day. When he sees the Official Report to-morrow he will see that I never mentioned anything about using the police for purposes of terrorism. In fact, the whole of the first part of his speech bore no relation.

Mr. Saklatwala: I did not say that the Home Secretary said so. The Home Secretary tried to varnish the fact with words which would not say it, but the underlying confession was there.

## CONGRESS AND RESPONSIVISTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—Many people are asking me the reason of my silence and neutrality in regard to the present Council Election movement. My reply is that I totally disapprove of the suicidal policy adopted by the candidates of both the parties, Swarajists and Responsivists, and I do not wish to be a partisan to the failure of both and success of a party or pro-government candidate.

My another, but less important reason is that I disagree with the Congress in one point, and that is, the policy to be adopted in the Councils. It is my humble but firm opinion that in the present disintegrated situation of the country consistent obstruction policy is useless and working the Councils to the best advantage, is the only practical politics, at least for the next three years. It will look like a retreat, but after the unfortunate failure of N.C.O. battle at Bardoli, the Congress must, in my opinion, take some "methodical retreats" as the circumstances demand, in order to mobilise the forces again for the further concerted and decisive action.

This will look like my becoming a Responsivist. Nothing of the kind. Responsivists want to work the Councils as a "Faith," I wish to work them, as an "Emergency," and besides this, I disagree with the Responsivists in all other points. I dislike the attitude of the average Responsivist towards the Congress, the Mahatma, the N.C.O. movement, and last but not the least, the Khaddar. The leaders of the Responsivist party are a few of the followers must be an exception to the rule, but the average Responsivist is of the type above described, with a heart of vengeance, retaliation, hate, abuse and what not. With the average Responsivist, the abuse of Congress, disregard towards Gandhi, retaliation to the Congress-Swarajists, and non-use of Khaddar, have been the order of the day. What strikes me most is their hate and contempt of Khaddar. I can understand their blaming and abusing Mahatmaji for calling Khaddar his Dharma, his Swaraj, and his everything, but should the blame and abuse, while blaming and abusing, not use the same Khaddar as "Swadeshi" movement? Why have the Responsivists discarded the Khaddar, if it does come under Swadeshi? Not even five out of a hundred Responsivists will be found wearing Khaddar, and some of them have actual discarded it, in a spirit of retaliation!

Swadeshi was a political weapon in Lokamanya's time, but it cannot be so now! Swadeshi, in Tilak's time, was only partial, as it saved only a percentage, and not the whole of Indian money, while Khaddar is a cent percentage Swadeshi, serving the purpose of the American "Poor Wage Fund," but still, it must be deprecated and discarded, because it emanates from Mahatma Gandhi's Lokamanya in his time tried to work the Khaddar, and deputised his lieutenants to study and work out a programme for its introduction, but it failed; now that Gandhi has succeeded in his time to attain the "Swadeshi" but he has committed a sin! What a morality of hate and retaliation is this? Hate of Khaddar is a clear indication of the mentality of the Responsivists. Had Khaddar been favoured and practised by the Responsivists as intensively as the Minister-propaganda, I would have been convinced of their pure heart, and would have perhaps joined their party, irrespective of all other differences.

Unfortunately the spirit of suspicion, distrust and retaliation prevails at present on both sides, and I am in the dislike of both the parties because I do not entirely agree with any of them.

So long as this spirit prevails, and so long as the ego of self or of Party predominates, and self is regarded as higher than the good of the country, the country is bound to suffer. Till then plain speaking is a crime, and people of my mentality have to suffer the dislike of all Parties.

May God give good counsel to both the Parties well before the Council Elections, and may God help the Congress to attain its highest position.—Yours, etc.

P. G. SAHASRABUDHE.

Dadar, Oct. 22.

## LATE MR. R. IYENGAR.

## MADRAS GOVERNOR'S SYMPATHY.

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras has sent the following letter to the "Hindu"—"I am to say that His Excellency has learnt with deep regret of the death of the late Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar and to express his sympathy in the loss which your paper and Indian journalism in general, has sustained thereby.

Letters and telegrams of condolence have been received from many distinguished persons and Associations such as the Executive Committee of the Upper India Journalists' Association.

In the course of an editorial in its special edition last evening, the "Hindu" pays a tribute to Mr. Iyengar's brilliant career. After joining the staff of the "Hindu" in 1908, it says, the faculty of quick perception and the quick grasp which he inherited from his famous father, combined with his own wide study enabled him to deal especially with foreign topics in a manner which at once attracted the attention of the readers so much so that frequent articles which appeared in these columns, on the war all the years it lasted, were awaited with great interest and read widely by Indians and Europeans alike for their lucid summing up the situation, admirable description of military strategy and accurate forecast of the coming events. He dealt with this topic in a manner which could not have been surpassed by trained military critics. The "Hindu" can never feel sufficiently grateful for the solid and admirable service he has done for it.—A. P.

## SANDHAM'S FIRST CENTURY.

## FOURTH WICKET STAND YIELDS 144.

## M. C. C.'S SECOND MATCH.

KARACHI, Oct. 24.

A big holiday crowd had turned out to witness the second day's play in the match between the M.C.C. and the combined Hindus and the Rest eleven and the galleries were filled to overflowing when Semper and Fernandes, the over-night not bats came out, to continue their unfinished innings. Gilligan tried a change of tactics and put on Tate and Earle to bowl. Brown being ill Boyes took his place in the field.

Fernandes received the first ball and put it to point for a single. Semper repeating the stroke in the same over. This gave him the bowling of Earle who opened from the other end. Two singles resulted from his first over. Facing Tate, Fernandes again cut him for a single, thus sending up 310 on the score. Bad fielding in the slip by Wyatt gave Semper three runs. Fernandes made a suicidal stroke pulling a ball from Tate on to his wicket. Fernandes was at the wicket for, about an hour and gave his skipper excellent support at a critical moment (315-9-25).

Ramachander was the last man in. He quickly got off the mark, smothering a single off Tate. 320 appeared on the board soon after and Semper greeting its advent with a three to leg followed by an express cover drive which earned four. Semper's score was now three above sixty. Astill relieved Earle and Ramachander elicited cheers for a fine drive straight down to boundary. At last Tate was successful with his bumping. Ramachander touched the ball into Parsons' hands as second slip. The combined Hindu and the Rest innings thus came to a close at twenty minutes past twelve for 335 runs, Semper being not out with 64. (The Captain of the combined team played a capital innings and his chief hits were 6 fours and 3 threes.

The combined innings lasted five hours and a half.

## M. C. C.

The M.C.C. began their first innings at half past twelve sending in Sandham and Wyatt to face the bowling of Castel and Darath. The former began with a maiden over to Sandham. Wyatt made the first scoring stroke with a drive off Darath into the country, but Fernandes saved a boundary. Sandham got two singles on the leg side off Darath and the first ten appeared on the board at 12.45. Play was very desultory, runs coming only in singles. Two boundary byes sent twenty up at 12.50 and then Wyatt fell a victim to Ramachander behind the wickets of Darath. The latter bowler is a slow left-hander and got so much work on the ball, that he appeared to be very difficult to play. Even Sandham was so much puzzled while facing him, that he had to stop many of his deliveries, with various parts of his body. Castel at the other end was also keeping an excellent length and gave away only six runs in six overs. Placing of the field top was excellent and the fielding very keen.

## TATE'S BRILLIANT GAME.

With Tate's coming to the crease the game brightened up. He played Darath with more confidence than Sandham and drove him to the boundary in the first over he received. When the total was 40, Fernandes replaced Darath. Tate had a life at this stage. He smote the ball from Castel hard to leg, giving a catch to Mendis and a groan went up from the crowd when he dropped it. Semper relieved Castel, but when the score was 47 and Tate off drove his fifth to the boundary. At 52, Tate slugged Fernandes hard to mid-on, where Naumal standing close up, held a brilliant catch. Tate had a merry career at the wickets and scored much faster than Sandham (52-2-19).

Earle filled the vacancy. Mendis took over from his skipper and sent down a maiden over. Sandham placed Fernandes for four past mid-off and then the third M.C.C. wicket fell, Earle being brilliantly held by Ramachander over the wickets (61-3-3). None of the M.C.C. batsmen were comfortable against the bowling and struggled hard for runs. Lunch was taken with the fall of Earle's wicket.

## BATSMEN BECOME CAUTIOUS.

Sandham and Parsons came out to continue the M.C.C. innings at a quarter to three and Mendis completed his unfinished over. Parsons drove his last ball to the boundary. Castel and Darath were again given charge of the attack and the rate of scoring slackened considerably. Both bowlers kept an excellent length and were difficult to score off. Each sent down a maiden over to either batsman, and then a single to Sandham off Darath sent 70 up on the board. At 72 Semper gave the ball to Jagannath at Darath's end, and the new bowler opened with a maiden over to Parsons. With a beautiful late cut, off Castel, Sandham crossed over and Parsons played the next five balls without any addition to the score. Castel had now been bowling for nearly half an hour and Semper relieved him at 75. The cricket was dull to a degree, the batsmen refusing to take any liberties with the bowling. Sandham relieved the situation with some well placed shots off Semper, scoring 13 runs in one over. This brought 90 on the board after the innings had lasted one hour and thirty minutes. The century was telegraphed at half past three following a fine drive to the boundary by Parsons, which Naumal but saved. Immediately afterwards Sandham reached his fifty with a pretty leg glance which earned two. Sandham had now been batting for nearly two hours and his fifty was the result of very cautious cricket. There were four boundary hits in his total.

## GAME LIVES UP.

Semper effected one more change, replacing Jagannath by Naumal and himself giving the ball to D'Cunha. The total then was 112. The change in the bowling was made evidently to give a breather to the "big runs" for neither D'Cunha nor Naumal made the least impression on the bats.

men. They placed them where they liked and some quick scoring was witnessed for the first time in the M.C.C. innings. Parsons frequently stepped out of the crease to Naumal and Sandham repeatedly tapped D'Cunha to the leg for singles. 130 was reached at five minutes to four and the next decade was signalled at four as the result of two excellent late cuts by Sandham to the boundary. Sandham's individual score was now 73 and Parsons' 34. A fresh change was made at 143, Gopaladas relieving D'Cunha. The tea interval was announced at 151, Sandham and Parsons being not out with 75 and 37 respectively.

## A PROLIFIC PARTNERSHIP.

A very big crowd, probably numbering over six thousand, was present when the game was continued after tea. Speculation was rife as to whether the M.C.C. would be able to hear the Combined first innings total and Sandham completed the first century of the tour. When the game was resumed Darath and Castel commenced the attack. Parsons got the four with a lucky nick off a leg ball and Sandham leg glanced Castel for a single. This brought the total to 161. The Sandham-Parsons partnership had thus added 100 runs in about an hour and fifty minutes. Both appeared to have completely mastered the bowling, though neither was scoring fast. With the total at 167 Jagannath took over from Castel and the next decade was reached in his over. Sandham was now playing very cautiously. He reached 90 with a single to point and from now on every stroke of his was cheered by the crowd. Parsons too was steadily piling on the runs and reached his 50 with a drive to the opposite boundary. Sandham was then 95. A hook to the leg off Jagannath for a single and two more in the same over made his score two short of a century.

## SANDHAM'S FIRST CENTURY IN INDIA.

In Mendis's next over Sandham reached his century amidst cheers, the stroke that earned him his first century in India being a leg drive for two. Passing hundred mark the Surrey batsman played up strongly and hit six runs off the remaining balls of Mendis. Two hundred was hoisted at quarter past five and after five runs had been added Parsons was brilliantly caught by Fernandes in the deep field. Parsons play an valuable innings at an opportune moment and not only enabled Sandham to score his century but helped him to place his side out of danger. Parsons played exceedingly stylish cricket, his drives being excellently timed and executed. He hit six fours, he and Sandham added 144 for the fourth wicket. (206-4-58). Eckerley now joined Sandham. He quickly got his eye on the ball and some fine placings gave him four singles. Sandham sent up 220 lifting the ball dangerously over deep square leg but no fieldsmen was near enough to take it. Sandham created a diversion at this stage. In successfully turning a rising ball from Darath to leg, he hit the stumper, Ramchander, squarely in the back. Sandham declined to take a safe run. In this over his wicket was shattered. He had late cut Darath's second ball for a brace, but in trying to repeat the stroke next ball, he completely missed the ball and was bowled. Sandham played safe and correct cricket and his innings was flawless throughout. He was at the wickets for 3 hours and 5 minutes and hit 11 fours. (238-5-129). Hill was the sixth man in. He and Eckerley had taken the score to 249 when stumps were drawn. The match thus ended in a draw. The closing scores:—

## HINDU'S &amp; "REST"—1st Innings.

|                               |     |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Jagannath, c Brown b Wyatt    | 73  |
| Mendis, b Tate                | 0   |
| Shunker, b Tate               | 22  |
| Darath, c Hill, b Astill      | 10  |
| Naumal, c b Tate              | 16  |
| Gopaladas, c Earle, b Astill  | 62  |
| Semper, not out               | 64  |
| D'Sunha, c Brown, b Astill    | 4   |
| Castel b b Tate               | 0   |
| Fernandes, b Tate             | 25  |
| Ramchander, c Parsons, b Tate | 13  |
| Extras                        | 46  |
| Total                         | 355 |

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Tate 5 for 61, Brown 0 for 47, Astill 4 for 86, Constable 0 for 15, Wyatt 1 for 47, Gilligan 0 for 13, Parsons 0 for 7, Sandham 0 for 5, Earle 0 for 8.

## M. C. C.—1st Innings.

|                                         |     |
|-----------------------------------------|-----|
| A Sandham, b Darath                     | 129 |
| R. E. S. Wyatt, c Ramchander, b Darath  | 8   |
| M. W. Tate, c Naumal, b Fernandes       | 19  |
| G. F. Earle, c Ramchander, b Mendis     | 3   |
| J. H. Parsons, c Fernandes, b Gopaladas | 53  |
| P. T. Eckerley, not out                 | 14  |
| M. I. Hill, not out                     | 8   |
| Extras                                  | 10  |
| Total (for 5 wickets)                   | 249 |

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Castel 0 for 17, Darath 2 for 56, Fernandes 1 for 13, Semper 1 for 41, Jagannath 0 for 37, Naumal 0 for 22, D'Cunha 0 for 15—A.P.

## SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

## CARIMBOHY IBRAHIM C. C. WIN.

In a match between the Carimbohy Ibrahim C. C. and the Islam Gymkhana on the Kennedy Sea Face, the former obtained an easy victory.

Having most of their players engaged in outside matches the Gymkhana were far below strength, and being faced with a strong team they succumbed pretty easily. The company scored 224 runs for 8 wickets, V. V. Varyakar being top-scorer with 52, and the Gymkhana replied with 60.

## HINDU GYM AND YOUNG MUSLIMS DRAW.

The meeting between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Young Muslims was a close affair the match eventually resulting in a draw. The home team batted first and scored 197 runs. R. R. Wadekar played a fine innings of 99 runs and was distinctly unfortunate to miss the coveted century. In reply the Young Muslims scored 153 for the loss of 5 wickets, E. A. Merchant being unbeaten with 70.

## COMPLEXION TROUBLES DUE TO CONSTIPATION.

Unightly rashes, pimples and boils quickly disappear from the skin when the bowels are constipated, but they disappear just as quickly if Little Laxaliver Pills are taken to restore the bowels to healthy activity. Little Laxaliver Pills act just just as promptly as harmful purgative salts, but they never grip or cause pain, and so they cost but 14 annas per box at the chemists, they are within the easy reach of all who need them.

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

**TO-DAY.**  
Special meeting of the B. P. C. C., Congress House, 5.30 p.m. (3). Ordinary meeting, 6.30 p.m.

**WEDNESDAY, October 27.**  
Protest meeting against 18d. ratio at the Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.; Sir V. Sassoon presiding. (Speakers: Mrs. Naidu, Prof. Kule, and Messrs. L. Narani, J. A. Yakkar, H. E. Madson, J. M. Mehta, M. M. Chitambar, and G. Shival, H. P. Mody, J. D. Warkad, and Dumasia.)  
Election meeting at Kalyan, Gandhi Chawl, 8.30 p.m.  
Textile Tariff Board, Town Hall, 11 a.m.  
Municipal Standing Committee, 4.10 p.m.

**THURSDAY, October 28.**  
Indian Merchants' Chamber meeting, 3 p.m.

**FRIDAY, October 29.**  
Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

**SATURDAY, October 30.**  
Public meeting regarding the Currency Problem, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.; Mr. K. Natarajan presiding. (Speakers: Prof. Wadia and Joshi.)  
S. S. "Razmak" with English mails leaves at 2.30 p.m. connecting the s.s. "Morera" at Aden.

**SUNDAY, October 31.**  
Election meetings at Ferguson Road, Worli Naka, (Opp. Satyanarayan Temple), 2 p.m.  
Election meeting, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m. Speakers: Messrs. Jayakar, J. M. Mehta, and Dumasia.

**BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.**  
A meeting of the Estate Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6.30 p.m. at the Congress House.

**BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.**  
The Band of the 1st. Bn. 4th Bombay Grenadiers, will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day commencing at 5.45 p.m. (S.T.), weather permitting.

**CITY'S HEALTH.**  
The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:  
Small-pox, Cholera, Plague, Influenza, attack 0, deaths 0. Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 94.  
Total mortality this day last year was 72.

**STEAMER MOVEMENTS.**  
The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of 14th instant arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 4.30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 29th instant.

**ELECTION MEETING AT KALYAN.**  
A public meeting on behalf of the Congress Party will be held at Kalyan at 8.30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) in the Gandhi Chawl near Kerson Dewjee's shop in the Bazar, when Messrs. K. P. Khadikar, G. B. Trivedi and Prof. S. V. Phadnis will speak on "Council election and Congress Programme."

**PARSI CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.**  
The seventh annual general meeting of the society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 5.45 p.m. in Mr. Merwajji Cama's office, Savajji Patel Street, to adopt the report and audited accounts of the Society for the year ending June, 1926.

**POSTAL NOTICES.**  
Mails for Colombo, the Straits (including Siam, Borneo, F. M. S. Johore, Malacca, Netherlands Indies, Philippine Islands, Penang, Selangor and Singapore), China and Japan will be closed at General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Tuesday the 26th p.m. per s.s. "Nellore."

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo, F. M. S. Johore, Malacca, Netherlands Indies, Philippine Islands, Penang, Selangor and Singapore) and China via Neapatnam will be closed at General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Wednesday (the 27th inst.) per s.s. "Fairfax."

**PLEA FOR COMPACT UNION.**  
Under the auspices of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, two mass meetings at the textile workers were held, one on the grounds of the Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Rd., and the other at the Union's Centre Office at Madapur, to meet Mr. M. Dand, the General Secretary of the Calcutta Seamen's Union, and the Workers' delegate from India to the last International Conference at Geneva. At both these meetings, Mr. Dand dwelt upon the disabilities of the seamen and told the textile workers that it was through a compact union that they had come to achieve a great success in respect of having their grievances redressed. He exhorted them to join the Union and to ask their co-workers to do so without any further loss of time. "Unity alone can lead to the betterment of your condition" was his final advice to the textile operatives. After having profusely garlanded by Mr. E. B. Bakhale, the General Secretary, a vote of thanks was received, amid acclamation. The meeting then terminated.

**EYE TROUBLES.**  
of any kind—Itis, Stye, Watery Eye, Ocular Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Catarrh Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocaine Balm "Lotus Honey" genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2.5, 3 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:  
**NEW FORMULA CO., Kand., Boagel.**  
Tel: "Uter." Kand.  
Agents: A. T. GIDYANI 2, Gurgaon, KARACHI.

## EX-NAWAB OF BELHA SENTENCED.

## CONVICTED OF CHEATING

Judgment was delivered by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday morning in the cases in which Mir Abdul Rasool Alamkhan, the ex-Nawab of Belha was charged with cheating Messrs. Asquith and Lord and Messrs. Kanga Bros., jewellers of Bombay. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs.250 on each count, in default two months' rigorous imprisonment on the first and one month's on the second count.

The Magistrate convicting the accused said that the accused had bought some goods of the value of Rs.294 on credit from Messrs. Asquith and Lord on a representation that he was "the Nawab of Belha." He had under similar pretensions obtained jewellery worth Rs.1,300 on September 17 last. He had also represented that he had come to Bombay to file a suit against the Secretary of State for a claim of Rs.20 lakhs and that the Government was paying interest on that amount every month. He had made such representations to Ardesh Colonial, Abdulla Bin Essa, a pearl merchant and Damodar, a cloth merchant from whom he had received goods of the aggregate value of Rs.40,000 odd on credit.

All those representations were, said the Magistrate, untrue. He was not the Nawab of Belha. He had not proved that he was in a position to pay all the merchants for the goods which he had bought on credit. There was nothing to show that the accused's claim against the Government was even a claim at all. Further, the accused had bought jewellery from the pearl merchant and had pledged it with a Marwari. That conduct was very strange on the part of a man who wanted to raise a sum of Rs.1 lakh for litigation. The conduct of the accused in all his dealings went to show that he had no intention to pay his creditors for the goods he had purchased.

Continuing the Magistrate said that as the accused was already involved in other cases, he did not wish to be hard upon him. He convicted the accused and sentenced him as above. He directed to pay Rs.100 and Rs.50 to the first and the second complainant respectively from the fine if recovered.

## CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP.

## KARNATAK SEVA-DAL'S WORK.

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

The General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee writes, that he is receiving encouraging reports of the Congress work from Provincial Committees. 15,000 Congress members have been enlisted in the Karnatik between June and September this year through the activities of the local branch of the Hindustani Seva Dal (All-India Volunteers' Association) while the membership of the Dal has also increased considerably. Registration of Congress members is going briskly in Gujarat. Side by side with the items of constructive programme substantial progress is reported from Bihar in the direction of inter-communal unity.—A. P.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

At the suggestion of Mr. P. A. Dhond, Secretary of the Teachers' Union, Bombay a meeting of teachers was held in the Nasik High School Hall lately. It was unanimously decided to form a Teachers' Union and a Provincial Committee consisting of representatives from the schools at Nasik was appointed to draft its constitution.

Sir George Rainey will act as Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, during the absence of Mr. Corbett in South Africa in connection with the Round Table Conference. Mr. P. P. Ginnwala will therefore again be President of the Tariff Board.

Mr. J. C. Highett, Deputy Agent, North West Railway will take over the duties of Secretary of the Railway Board on his return from leave vice the present Secretary who is proceeding on leave.

A message from Chitra (Bihar) reports that a riot occurred on Friday between Mahomedan butchers and dissuads over the sacrifice of pigs. Four Mahomedans and four Hindus were injured and one Hindu has since died. The situation is now quiet.

About 2,500 labourers of Madras, it is reported, have signed a petition to Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Swarajya Party in the Madras Presidency asking him to use his influence to bring about the withdrawal of the Swarajist candidate for the Assembly from the South Canara Malabar, in favour of Mr. B. Shiva Rao, President of the Madras Labour Union.—A. P.

It has been decided to hold the next session of the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference in Delhi during the Christmas week. A reception committee with Peerzada Mahomed Hussain as Chairman and Hafis Mahomed Sadique, Multani and Utta Ullah as secretaries, has been formed and Sir Abdul Rahim has been elected President.—A. P.

## WIFE STABBED.

## HUSBAND THE ALLEGED ASSAILANT.

## TIMELY HELP AVERTS DEATH.

(From our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, October 25.

A tragic occurrence took place at Marol near Andheri in the late hours of Saturday morning when one Braz Creado inflicted serious wounds on the neck of his wife Lucy. It appears that disagreement and petty quarrels were common between husband and wife. On the day of the stabbing affray in question, the accused, it is stated made known his intention to his wife that she should accompany him to Juhu to reside there. The wife, owing to some domestic troubles likely to arise at Juhu, showed her reluctance to go to Juhu. As usual, they started quarrelling with one another and from words they came to blows when the accused it is alleged stabbed her with a penknife inflicting several incised wounds on her neck and left her lying in a pool of blood.

A young girl noticing this raised an alarm whereupon there arrived on the scene of tragedy one Mr. Joseph D'Mello to the rescue of the injured. His aid was very timely as a fatal tragedy was averted at last! On knowing this, the local police arrived on the scene, arrested Braz Creado and removed Lucy to the Hospital at Andheri in a very critical condition. The accused is in the jail custody at Bandra, where the case has been sent up by the Andheri police force.

## COOCHBEHAR PEARL NECKLACE.

## BIG BOMBAY JEWELLER IN TROUBLE.

## ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Kasaribhai Devchand, a partner of the firm of Messrs. Lalbhai Kalyanbhai Zaveri, Jewellers having their business at Bombay, Paris and Baroda was arrested on October 23, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a pearl necklace of the value of Rs. 150,000 on the complaint of Her Highness the Maharani of Coochbehar. He was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday morning and his remand into police custody for 10 days was applied for.

It was alleged that Her Highness the Maharani of Coochbehar had given a pearl necklace of the value of Rs. 150,000 to the firm of the accused for selling it in November 1923. In view of the fact that the necklace was not sold for over six months, Her Highness sent a telegraphic message to the accused on 27-5-1924 asking him not to sell it but to return the same. The accused in reply wired on 2-6-1924 stating that it was with Mr. Lalbhai Kalyanbhai, the senior partner of the firm at Paris. The solicitor for the Maharani and the accused were in correspondence with each other over the necklace after that, but as the article was not returned by the accused, the Maharani had filed a complaint with the C. I. D. who had effected the arrest of the accused. The police added that the remand was necessary as inquiries in the matter were yet incomplete.

Mr. O. N. Kanungo who appeared for the accused applied for bail and offered to produce any bail required by the court.

## A SMASH AT PARSI STATUE.



Photo. by B. Adey.

At about 8.30 on Monday morning a serious accident occurred at Parsi Statue when a motor lorry collided with a tram car. The front portion of the lorry was badly smashed.

## NEW YORK MARKET.

## REPORT OF A. NORDEN &amp; CO.

## COTTON.

A probable production of 15,810,000 bales, exceeding the expectations of even the most optimistic bears, was indicated by the Department of Agriculture in their report issued this afternoon. There was no apparent hesitation in accepting the report at its face value and, under an enormous volume of general selling, prices declined to the lowest levels recorded since 1921. Ginnings to September 16, 2,513,317 bales—were 1,770,000 bales smaller than those of a year ago and 154,000 bales less than the amount ginned during the corresponding period in the previous season when the final output was only 13,639,399 bales. Ginning figures, however, do not become an accurate guide to determining the size of the yield until late in the season and more attention was paid to the official announcement that the crop has made considerable progress in overcoming its lateness and that only in the comparatively small producing States of Louisiana and Tennessee is the number of safe bolls appreciably smaller than at this time last year.

At the time of writing, the ultimate effect of the report can only be a matter of conjecture. That spinners will become even more reluctant than formerly to provide for their forward requirements and that distributors and retailers of cotton textiles will be encouraged to maintain a strictly conservative buying policy in anticipation of lower prices can, we think, be safely assumed. Producers are facing an extremely difficult situation, largely a result of their failure to recognise that a plethora of cotton would probably be the outcome of planting a record acreage.

Two possibilities are in their favour; the weather, during the remainder of the season, may be extremely unfavourable, thereby curtailing the yield and resulting in higher prices, or a holding movement may spread sufficiently to set up a strong resistance to any further decline. To these possibilities we are not, at present, inclined to attach much importance. Since the

The Magistrate directed to release the accused on a bail of Rs. one lakh and two sureties who would deposit Rs. 15,000 each with the court.

## WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, October 25.

The bay depression is now near Akyab and is passing inland. It has caused heavy rain in Bengal and Bihar.

Yesterday's shallow low pressure in the southeast of Punjab has become unimportant after giving a few light falls in the United Provinces west.

The chief amounts are: Moulmein and Bassein 1", Akyab 6", Rangoon, Minp and Maymyo 1-1 1/2", Bhamo 2" Yamethin Mandalay, Purnea and Panaban 1".

Forecast: Dry weather generally, except in Burma.—A. P.

copulation of the Government's report, weather conditions have continued to be unusually favourable except in the South-east where open cotton has undoubtedly suffered in consequence of a severe storm. Insects will probably take a great deal of the late top crop and the frost danger cannot be overlooked but so much cotton is now open that a supply materially in excess of requirements seems to be assured without taking into consideration the large carry-over from last season. The new crop movement has been slow in gaining momentum and, until a much larger amount of cotton has been marketed than at present, the number of producers who have sufficient confidence in the future to hold their crop for higher prices may be too small to have any decided influence on values.

Last season, the peak of the movement was reached in the middle of October but should occur somewhat later this year. Present indications are that, in the meantime, hedging pressure will continue to increase and that it will not be readily absorbed. The level at which hedge and speculative interests would be prepared to underwrite the prospective surplus is problematical but, in the absence of any material change in the outlook, further recessions appear inevitable and we advise operating with this idea in view.

## MONEY MARKET.

## EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 25.

B C RATE:—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.  
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.

LONDON:—  
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.  
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8 Nov.  
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 29/32.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.  
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Oct.

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 11/32 Jan. Feb.

NEW YORK:—  
Bank's selling T T 277 3/4.  
Bank's buying T T 278.

Bank's buying D D 275.  
Bank's buying 3 Mos 270.

PARIS:—  
Bank's selling D D 1145.  
Bank's buying D D 1215.

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1230.

JAPAN:—  
Bank's selling T T 135 1/4.  
Bank's buying 60 days 132 1/4.

HONGKONG:—  
Bank's selling D D 131 1/4.

SHANGHAI:—  
Bank's selling 161 1/2.

SINGAPORE:—  
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4.

JAVA:—  
Bank's selling D D 89 5/8.

New York London Cross Rate 4.84 13/10 23rd instant.

London Japan Cross Rate 2/7 3/32 23rd instant.

London Paris Cross Rate 160.75 23rd instant.

London Belgium Cross Rate 172 23rd instant.

London Switzerland Cross Rate 25.14 23rd instant.

London Italy Cross Rate 211 23rd instant.

London Prague Cross Rate 164 23rd instant.

(Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.)

## BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, October 25.

Bank Telegraphic 1/5 27/32.  
Bank Demand 1/5 7/8.

Doc. Acceptance 3 m 1/6 3/16.  
Fes. Demand 1140.

American Dollars 377.  
Hong Kong Dollars 131 1/4.

Shanghai 161 1/2.  
Japan 134 3/4.

Singapore 157 1/4.  
Market steady.

## LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay Oct. 25.

Gold 44.4 1/4 32nd instant.

Silver London Forward 824 3/8 23rd instant.

Silver London Ready 824 1/8 23rd instant.

Silver New York Ready 52 0/8 cwt.

London Districts 3 Mos. 25/32 per cent.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 7/8 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

Money: Call 2 1/4 per cent. 3 Mos. 2 per cent. 6 Mos. 3 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent.

Tone: Easy.

## BULLION.

BOMBAY, October 25.

Sovereigns Ready Rs.137/9.

Sovereigns Forward Rs.137/9.

National Bank Bar Gold Rs.112/2.

Bar gold ready Rs.117/3.

Bar gold forward Rs.117/3.

Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs.117/3.

Bar silver ready, Rs.117/3.

Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs.117/3.

Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs.117/3.

LONDON, October 25.

Bar gold ready, s. 84/11 1/2.

Silver ready, d. 24/6.

Silver forward, d. 24/3.

TONE OF SILVER.

Very quiet. Market uncertain but at present steady. India bought. Continent sold. China doing nothing.

GOLD.

BOMBAY, October 25.

Ready: 217/9.

Vaidia Kartak: Opening 217/6; at 6 p.m. 217/6.

Vaidia Magaar: Opening 217/3; at 6 p.m. 217/3.

SILVER.

BOMBAY, October 25.

Vaidia Asho: 57 1/4 opening 57 1/4 highest; at 6 p.m. 57/6.

Vaidia Kartak: Opening 55 1/2 highest 55 1/2; at 6 p.m. 55/9.

Magaar Opening 54 1/4 highest 54 1/4; at 6 p.m. 53/2.

Toji Mandvi: Vaidia Kartak Opening 2.

Vaidia Magaar: Opening 2 1/2.

Tone Market: Steady.

A Jeypore message says that the Jeypore Dhrum has contributed Rs. 1,500 to the Fire relief Fund of the Servants of India Society.

The Beam system of wireless to Canada was inaugurated on the mid-night of the 25th instant when a number of telegrams were handed in by the public and despatched.

## NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information) JANUARY.

Previous Closing Rate 25 October, 1926 12.43

To-day's Opening Rate 12.27

Difference -16

To-day's Closing Rate 12.49

Difference +03

## LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Previous Closing Rate 25 October, 1926 6.75

To-day's Opening Rate 6.65

Difference -10

To-day's Closing Rate 6.58

Difference -17

Khandi Closed 247

Sewri Closed 248

Crop Bales 17454000

Ginning Bales 8722000

"CORNER" IN SILVER?

## BETTER TONE IN MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, October 25.

The stern measures like "Martial Law" in Shanghai, in order to check the growing fears of an imminent attack by the Chinese army, seems to have given a better tone to the London-Shanghai Exchange, which rose from 2s. 4 3/8d. to 2s. 4 3/4d. to-day.

The "Bull" party's holdings are said to be about 10,000 bars.

The so-called "cornering" operations by the well-known Calcutta operator have been daily reported from the local Silver Market. He buys ready Silver, the stores whereof are abnormally low and orders the Bars to be cut into pieces and sold—so as to avoid the remotest possibility of its again being tendered during the settlement, which is fast approaching.

The difference between the two settlements is about Rs. 2.0 to 2.4.

The local Silver Market opened at Rs. 57-6 and 55-2 for 1st and 2nd settlements. After being a bit easy in the morning, the rates advanced in the evening, until at 4-30 in the evening, they were as follows.

Rs. 57-9: First Settlement.

Rs. 55-3: Second Settlement.

The London Silver Cable:—

"America and the Continent sold. Bazaar bought."

"Silver very quiet. Market uncertain, but at present steady. India. Continent sold. China doing nothing."

Silver Spot: 24 3/8d.

Silver Forward: 24 1/8d; (no change).

**LAW and BUSINESS**

**Prof. Davar's Books for Students**  
**Law Accountancy and Business**  
A PERFECT BUSINESS LIBRARY.  
Five best books by Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law of Davar's College of Commerce and lately of the Government College, are those by the most experienced and the best qualified teacher of Commerce in India. Most of them are recognised and recommended to Government Diplomas in Accountancy as well as B. Com. student's all over India.

1. **COMPANY LAW (1921):** A book written specially for business-men and student of Commerce, Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants, Rs. 7.
2. **MERCANTILE LAW (1925):** 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared Index Rs. 9.
3. **HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916):** A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men, Rs. 6.
4. **BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922,** dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising, Rs. 7-8.
5. **G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925,** Rs. 1-8-0.

**PUBLISHERS:**  
Messrs. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON,  
Bookellers,  
Opp. St. Xavier's High School, Bombay, No. 2

**TILES & MARBLES**

**OUR QUALITY DEFY COMPETITION**  
**Sajan & Co., 4, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.**

**"SHIP BRAND" ACIDS & CHEMICALS**

Pure, Medicinal and Commercial  
**BEST & CHEAPEST in the MARKET**  
Can be had of all dealers

**DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.,**  
Ballard Estate - BOMBAY.

**BATLIBOI'S**

**Accountancy Training Institute**

Offers best training in Accounting, Banking, Company Management and Secretarial Work and Theory and Practice of Commerce.

Best staff, individual attention, fee moderate and payable by instalments.  
Send for Prospectus at Yusuf Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

You are invited to make thorough inquiries before joining.

**INCOME TAX OR SUPER TAX**

Never mind whether you are a Limited Co., Firm, or an individual; if you need advice on any point regarding INCOME TAX OR SUPER TAX, consult immediately

**NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL**  
**INCOME TAX EXPERTS,**  
6 Sukhadvala Building,  
RAVELIN STREET,  
Hornby Road Fort BOMBAY.  
Telephone No. 22569.

**AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912**  
**MOHANLAL & Co.**  
**JEWELLERS.**

Telephone No. 21795.  
Old Mansion, Shaikh Memon Street BOMBAY.

**ODOL**

Original GERMAN ODOL  
For Dental Disease  
Rs. 2/- per bottle.  
**RAVAL & CO., 15, Bank St., Fort, Bombay.**

**The Bombay Chronicle.**  
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1926.

**THE GUN-BOAT POLICY**

The fight between the two Governments in China continues, and the Cantonese Government, odious in the eyes of British Imperialism because it has the support of the Soviet, appears to have the best of it so far. It has offered friendly relations to Britain by suspending the boycott and the blockade of British commercial interests in Hongkong, but British policy in China is not inclined to look on with favour at a successful indigenous administration of China whose democratic character is the best security for its stable existence. Such an attitude of genuine friendliness towards Chinese nationalism comes in the way of the promotion of their gun-boat policy which in the eyes of the British trading interests in China is the best and most effective means of making Britain's power respected by the Chinese. The gun-boats are there "to protect British interests." That is their official role, but somehow they have a habit of travelling into the upper reaches of the rivers in which they are stationed and coming into conflict with either of the warring Chinese forces. When they do and British lives are lost, reprisals generally follow, but of these little is heard in England. The European news agencies which gather information in the treaty ports are generally more concerned with cabling glowing accounts of how foreign interests were saved by the bravery of foreign troops and naval brigades, and not a word is heard of the loss to Chinese life. Only when protests are made by Chinese representatives at international gatherings, like that of the League of Nations, does the world hear of the other side of the case. When Mr. Wu, for example, protested on behalf of the Peking Government against the action taken by British warships at Wansien, the British Government gave to the League an entirely different view of the affair from the one presented by Mr. Wu. The British report said that the city of Wansien was fired at "on certain points." But the Shanghai correspondent of the "Morning Post" and the "Scotsman" cabled the very next day after this official British explanation that fifty-six shells were fired into the city of Wansien by British warships and it "was soon blazing from end to end" and that over five thousand lives were lost as a result of the bombardment. This is how the gun-boat policy of Britain works in China, and still there are people in England who wonder why Britain is the most hated nation in that country. The tragedy of the situation is that except in the radical press of England, there is hardly a protest raised against this policy and China is far too disinclined to retaliate just now. Whenever she does by means of her boycotts, there is a lament in England over the ungratefulness of the Chinese who refuse to be "modernised."

**TEACHING THE RYOT.**

Even the cautious evidence of officials like Dr. Clouston, Mr. Richey and Dr. Mann before the Agricultural Commission makes it fairly clear that, if the ryot is ignorant, it is not all his own fault. Little is done to teach him, not to speak of his many other handicaps. Dr. Clouston, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, revealed the bitter truth that the proportion of expenditure on agricultural instruction "was insignificant, hardly a fraction of one per cent." One institute for research, half a dozen colleges and about a dozen schools practically complete the tale of specialised agricultural instruction in a country in which tillage feeds eighty per cent. of the population. The Pusa Institute, which has certainly some good work to its credit, can have, by its very nature, little direct contact even with the skilled agriculturist. Besides, there is a great deal of truth in Dr. Hyder's suggestion that, while conducting research, the Institute does not sufficiently keep in view the practical business aspect of it. Dr. Mann is reported to have said amidst a smile that he would rather tell the Commission in private what he thought of the Pusa Institute. As regards the colleges, they are so designed as to train men for service in the Agricultural Department more than for practical farming. Dr. Clouston plainly confessed that "a number of cases proved a failure as managers of big farms."

For the average ryot whose interests, after all, need to be kept in the forefront in any scheme of agricultural education, agricultural schools are specially suitable. What are the achievements of the provincial Government, in this direction? There are only a dozen specialised middle schools training 267 boys. Then, in the Punjab practical agricultural education is said to be given in some of the common

vernacular middle schools, the idea being that the boys receiving such education may be able to proceed if they choose, with their higher literary instruction. The idea seems plausible but one has naturally doubts about the quality of the agricultural instruction tacked on to a full literary course in middle schools. The Chairman of the Commission seems to have had some such doubts and asked Dr. Clouston whether he believed in teaching little children practical farming and whether pure literary instruction was not enough for them. Dr. Clouston could only reply that the Punjab system had been only recently introduced and that there was not enough time to test it. The fact seems to be that agricultural instruction in combination with the normal literary course is in most cases only a sop, like the so-called agricultural bias in primary schools, good so far as it goes, but by no means an effective substitute for specialised practical instruction. Specialised schools may be a little more costly but you cannot build a house without bricks. Dr. Mann pointed out that there was "a very considerable demand for such schools as that at Loni." It is unwise to create enthusiasm for modern agricultural instruction by costly propaganda and then to refuse response to the demand on the score of economy. In his comprehensive scheme of agricultural education Dr. Mann, while recognizing the value of "bias schools" to "saturate ordinary primary rural education with an agricultural outlook," pleaded at the same time for ample provision for "specialised agricultural education in the vernacular to well-to-do peasants and small cultivators" and even for secondary education including agriculture in special secondary English schools. We fully endorse Dr. Mann's suggestions. We also share his fear that the main difficulty in making agricultural improvements is one of finance. And the solution of this difficulty is as much a question of politics as of agricultural economy.

**GAGGED.**

The Baldwin Government evidently believe that prohibiting Mr. Cook from making speeches to the miners will prevent the latter from being further disaffected. The ban, however, is sure to defeat its own purpose. At a time when a number of influential people in England are anxious to intervene in the quarrel between the mine-owners and their employees and to do their utmost to use every means of persuasion to secure an honourable compromise between the two parties, the Baldwin Government, who have achieved an unenviable record for being partial to the capitalists in this controversy, now wish to play the Mussolini game in England and deny the right of free speech to a recognised leader of the party in the quarrel which has declared his readiness to be willing to act as a mediator in the coal dispute and if he and the representatives of the various churches who had previously offered a way out of the difficultly join forces they will be able perhaps to bring the owners to see the necessity of lessening the rigour of their die-hard attitude. For any such mediation, however, the other side too must be in good temper; there must exist an atmosphere of hope in which there is no place for bitterness of feeling. The ban on Mr. Cook has destroyed such an atmosphere and the earlier the Home Secretary sees the wisdom of withdrawing it, the better for the cause of an honourable settlement of this disastrous dispute which has already impaired the industrial efficiency of England.

**NEIGHBOUR MARS.**

This week Mars will be in Opposition and only 42 million miles from the Earth, which is 21 million miles less than the maximum distance between the two planets. In recent times and especially since the founding of observatory in 1894 at Flagstaff, Arizona, 7250 feet above the sea level and supplied with a 24" telescope for the main purpose of studying on Mars, a great deal of interest has been aroused in this planet both among scientists and laymen. Though this time it will not be so near as in August 1924, it will yet be watched with considerable interest from a hundred observatories. The main object of interest is, of course, the long dark lines all over the planet. They were first loosely called irrigation canals, but are now supposed to be patches of vegetation along irrigation canals too narrow to be seen by us. Even this theory, advanced among others by Prof. Lowell, who founded the Flagstaff Observatory, needs a great deal of investigation before it can be established. With the present rate of progress in Science the meaning of the mysterious lines will not be long hidden from us. Once the theory of artificial canals is established, the corollary follows that they are the work of men, supermen, they may be called. Wireless listeners are said to hear from time to time some mysterious sounds which cannot be traced to any earthly station. Some think they may be signals from Mars. A London message to the "Englishman" states that the periodical "Popular Wireless" will use a 14 valve super-heterodyne receiver to listen in on 27th October when Mars will be nearest the Earth. Let us see if we get clearer signals from neighbour Mars.

**THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MEDAL.****THROUGH BRITISH EYES.**

Is England the land of equity, justice and fair play that its admirers here make it out to be? How does the poor man fare there? What justice does he get? Has the class-war against which the Die-Hard Press in England complains so bitterly no justification for its existence? The "Daily Herald" in mail week mentioned a case in Oxford of gross indifference on the part of propertied classes to the unfortunates whose only crime is poverty, which shows us the other side of the shield.

"Medicine, but No Meals."  
"She has been ordered medicine, to be taken three times daily, after meals, but there is not sufficient food in the house for her to have three meals a day." This was the statement recently made in regard to an aged woman who required relief whose case the Oxford Board of Guardians had under consideration. "It is quite true," said a member of the Board, "that the medicine is labelled 'three times a day, after meals' and she does not get three meals a day." It was owing to the intervention of the provost of Oriel College who also sits on the Board that the Guardians agreed to give the poor woman three meals daily.

"Talks to Electors."  
During the general election, however, which gave Mr. Baldwin his overwhelming majority, he addressed a series of "Talks to Electors" in one of which he concerned himself with "the simple bread and butter view of politics." The high cost of food perturbed him. He promised a Royal Commission to investigate food prices and he said he was sure "that the inquiry will reveal the way to cheaper food." How happy the voters who sent in the Conservatives in such large numbers to Westminster must have felt when they noticed that the man who understood all about the "simple bread and butter view of politics" was to find a way with the help of a Royal Commission to secure them cheap food. That was the man for England. Good, honest, plain, blunt Baldwin.

We are in an era of Commissions and Board inquiries in this country now, and it ought to interest us to know how in the land of Britain which claims to have discovered the secret of self-government, of government by the people for the people, the question of cheaper food for the people was solved. The Royal Commission came and took evidence. Some of its members did not allow evidence to be given before

it, which might injure certain vested interests. The Commission reported that a Food Council should be appointed. From April to June this Council, which was duly brought into existence, did nothing. Then it said something must be done. And again from July to October it has had "a necessary siesta". But it has convinced the poor and the middle class population of Britain that it cannot control food prices. A Confession.

But plain and honest Mr. Baldwin has an awkward way of making a public confession of his inability and incompetence which the Tory Press and the Tory Party do not at all relish. He said in mail week in the House of Commons in regard to the question of pointing out "a way to cheaper food", that "the force and courage of the Front Bench opposite, had they been in power, would have effected a settlement where we failed". And the Ministers and the Labour Party complain that the same is the case with the coal dispute. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald at a great meeting of protest in London early this month charged the Baldwin Cabinet with "mumbling antiquated doctrines about Government having nothing to do with industry", but the Labour leader remarked with withering scorn that there was an exception to this policy of non-interference. "The Government has nothing to do with industry except when it is handing the tax-payers' money to inefficient manufacturers to put into their pockets."

**Easy Money.**  
But there are other people too in England who can put money easily into their pockets. The Incorporated Law Society had at its annual meeting at Birmingham this year the privilege of listening to a paper by Mr. Bell, a London solicitor, on "Bill of Costs". He wanted the detailed bills of costs to be replaced by lump sum fees. Perhaps the change will not mean much to the clients but it will throw a veil of secrecy on how the solicitor class add up their charges. Mr. Bell referred, for example, to an item on a bill of costs which read as follows:—"Attending you, finding you were dead" (charge not stated). The next item was "Attending widow, addressing her as to her conduct de futuro." "Truth" commenting upon this "Funny side of Law Costs" mentions "the imaginary bill of costs compiled by that witty Frenchman 'Max O'Rell' which read 'Taking cab 3s. 4d.; thinking over your case in cab, 6s. 8d.; paid cab fare, 2s. 6d.'"

**OUR PRISON EDUCATION.**

(BY G. K.)

The recent autobiography of the artful non-violent Babu Channava, is both interesting and instructive. It shows how very successfully our prisons can develop the intelligent brains of the apt persons who are put in there to associate with people of all sorts indiscriminately, without any thought wasted on previous life and history of the persons convicted.

**A Mischievous System.**

This Babu seems to have belonged to a fairly good law-abiding family of the artisan class; he seems to be fairly intelligent, having successfully passed through the course of a Training College for teachers; he seems also to have worked fairly satisfactorily in such a way as he was given a post of a teacher with a postal allowance; and he seems to have been a clever Post-Master to have been able to deceive his superiors until he amassed a sum of Rs. 20,000 and more. His crime was discovered, he was tried and found guilty and had to be sentenced. So far it was necessarily alright. But then he was made to live among men who at least many of them were born criminals; his intelligence was allowed or rather forced to be worked upon by stories of the experiences of most hardened crooks; and thus instead of being able to profit by the forced segregation from society Babu was made to learn unwittingly—how to use his gift of intellect for a wrong purpose. If he had been allowed to have the company of good people, in all probability he would have found out the mistake of his past conduct and would have improved and again become a useful member of society.

**Value of Borstal Institutions.**

There are a number of men who very often preach that we should help our brethren. Should it not be possible then to form a Mission where such persons who go wrong under hard necessity or unavoidable temptations, could be kept in company with good

men and induced to work honestly and find out their mistakes and learn to correct them? The Borstal institutions are found to be of great use in this way. Why should not such persons like Babu be sent to these institutions instead of being compelled to get into a course of becoming hardened criminals?

**Defects of Reformatories.**

Even the prisons for juveniles, at present called reformatory schools, are not very different from regular prisons. It was once remarked by one who had experience of these that these were schools in the sense that they were places where the young lads got instructions, not from the managers or officers of course, but from their being forced to associate with other criminal types and virtually got well qualified to enter jails which deserved to be called by the name of colleges, as compared with these schools. The young growing minds are placed indiscriminately together, all being in one way or other at fault. The child condemned to be there has no one whose example or company can be of use to improve him. He also sees that he along with others to minded everyday of his faults and hardly ever gets a good word or an opportunity to forget why he is there and how he could improve to be a member of society again. He is given advice and lectures too perhaps, but these are of no avail, in comparison with the free chats he has naturally with the children he is confined with.

It would, perhaps, be a different thing if such boys were placed in charge of good teachers in their homes, under some restraint but in such a way that they may not be allowed to come into contact with bad children and enabled to associate and work with good children. Very probably, then, the example of the teacher and the other good children will go to improve the erring child instead of suggesting to it ways how to make mischief or to be vindictive.

**Notes of the Day.****Gandhi Stall.**

Mahatma Gandhi is not present at the Agricultural Show but that does not prevent the visitors to the Show from calling the Charkha Stall as Gandhi Stall. It is said to be among the busiest stalls and is conducted by a representative of the All India Spinners' Association. He demonstrates all the processes in making Khaddar and shows with facts and figures how useful hand-spinning can be as a supplementary cottage industry. To the sceptic he shows a peasant family of the "depressed" class from Surat hard at work in the stall, as a live object-lesson to show what spinning can do. These people, he says, were steeped in debt three years ago but young and old plying the charkha in leisure moments have redeemed the family from debt and incidentally from liquor. The visitor is then told that the family only represents thousands of others all over the country. Little wonder that many of the visitors are prompted to cry "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai." But Gandhi himself would prefer the hum of the charkha to the cry.

**Primary Education in Poona.**

The annual administration report of the Poona Municipal School Board for the year 1925-26 shows appreciable progress all round. The total number of pupils was 6,918 showing an increase of about 80 per cent. over the figure for the previous year. But since the number of children fit for attendance at primary schools is about 15,000, it will be seen how much less-way Poona has yet to make up before she can do justice to her high literary traditions. The report mentions two separate schools for the children of the so-called depressed classes but it is to be hoped that there is no difficulty in admitting such children to the common schools. The School Board deserves to be congratulated on its decision to take over all the thirteen night schools for the depressed classes recently started by Mr. Male all over the city. It is said that the work of opening new schools in backward areas is held up for want of suitable buildings in those areas. If hired buildings are not available, the Board should surely construct its own building rather than that children of backward classes should go without even primary education.

**Introducing Compulsion.**

The chief point of interest during the year was the preliminary work in connection with the introduction of free and compulsory education in the whole of the Poona City. It will be remembered that in 1920 there was a vehement controversy in Poona over the question of compulsory education. As it was felt that a full scheme would be too costly, some urged that boys alone should be brought under compulsion while others contended that girls should have the preference. The result was that no resolution could be passed by the Municipality with the requisite majority. Things have changed since and in December, 1925, the Municipality unanimously passed a resolution in favour of compulsion of both boys and girls beginning with backward areas in the city. An education census of children of school-going age has now been completed and a scheme is being prepared as required by the new Act of 1923 and the rules thereunder. It is to be hoped there will be no avoidable delay in completing the scheme and putting it into effect.

**Workmen's Compensation.**

The annual report on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act for the year 1925 shows that during the year 232 applications were filed for compensation as against 65 only in the previous year. The increase shows that more factory workers have come to know of their legal claims to compensation. It is said to think that for sheer ignorance of such claims many should go without any compensation for injury. The Report testifies to the good work done by the Bombay Claims and General Agency, the Social Service League and the Ahmedabad Labour Union in securing compensation for workmen. More Unions of similar institutions are necessary to secure relief for all the workmen entitled to compensation. The Report mentions the case of a minor under twelve years being injured, a fact which only careful local inspection brought to light. The Commissioner for Compensation states that "employment of such minors was not uncommon in places which were far away from the district towns." More and better agencies, both official and non-official, were absolutely necessary to detect evasions of law and generally to safeguard the interests of labour.

**A Thought for the Day.**

Instead of love being the occasion of all the misery of this world, as is sung by fantastic bards, I believe that the misery of this world is occasioned by there not being love enough.—LORD BEACONSFIELD.

**LATE MR. S. R. IVENGAR.****JOURNALISTS' TRIBUTE.**

The Executive Committee of the Journalists' Association of India places on record its sense of profound grief at the loss which the country in general and Indian journalism in particular has sustained by the premature death of Mr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar who as editor of the "Hindu" rendered invaluable services to the Indian people and maintained the high traditions of journalism.

# LABOUR MESSAGE TO INDIA.

## BAN ON MR. COOK'S HOME SECRETARY'S FIAT

### MINERS HOLD DEMONSTRATION

LONDON, Oct. 24. Acting on instructions from the Home Secretary, the police prohibited the Miners' Secretary Mr. Cook, from addressing two meetings in Chancery Chase, coalfield. A crowd of 4,000 miners assembled in the morning at Heath Hayes but 400 police barred access to the field, in which the meeting was to be held and the officials of local Miners' Association, were warned that they would be liable to arrest if they endeavoured to hold the meeting. When Mr. Cook arrived he was loudly cheered but he did not make a speech, and drove away. In the afternoon a meeting was to have been held at Pilsall near Walsall. Five thousand miners assembled and demonstrated their indignation, when it was announced that the meeting had been prohibited. Thousand feet and thirty mounted police were present. Mr. Cook's request to be allowed to say a few words was refused. The crowd jeered at the police and sang "Red Flag" but there was no open act of hostility.—Reuter.

## THE COAL IMPASSE RUINOUS POLICY OF THE GOVT

LONDON, Oct. 24. The effects of continued coal stoppage and its results on the industry are indicated by the fact that adverse balance of trade in September was 42,061,000 sterling, compared with 26,874,000 in September 1925, while adverse balance for nine months was 316,740,000 against 273,360,000 in the first nine months of 1925. Since May 1st Britain has imported 10,837,697 tons of foreign coal, at an average cost of two pounds sterling per ton, while in the first 9 months of 1925, the exported 37,461,815 tons at a cost of under twenty shillings ton. Thus in coal alone she is nearly sixty million to bad. All effects of stoppage on ship-building and iron and steel trades especially in Scotland are shown by the fact, that 85 blast furnaces in the West of Scotland, employing 5,000 men are all closed, while heavy steel industry in the same districts employing 10,000 men is practically at a standstill. On Clyde, shipbuilding and engineering industries are generally suspended. In Middleborough district only one out of 13 ironworks is in operation and 11 blast furnaces in Cumberland and North Lancashire are idle. Only 13 out of 98 shipbuilding berths on Tyne and Wear are working, 10 out of 51 on Wear and 9 out of 37 on Tees. Effects on textile industry are illustrated by the fact, that in West Riding between 400 and 500 factories, employing over 200,000 workers are on short time, and there are 17,512 unemployed in this area compared with 6,337 before stoppage. In Lancashire especially, in textile and engineering industries most of the workers are on short time. Many steel furnaces in Sheffield are idle, but as the supplies of gas and electricity are fairly good, many light industries are going, and cutlery trade is generally not affected. Twenty-five blast furnaces in Nottingham area have been damped down, while Leicester boots and hosiery trades, Derby Railway shops and motorworks and Cardiff docks and tinplate works and milling concerns of Swansea and West Wales all tell the same story of short time.—Reuter's Special.

## CONFERENCE OF MINERS' EXECUTIVE.

RUGBY, Oct. 24. After yesterday's meeting between the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the Miners' Executive, it was announced that the General Council had considered the request of the Miners' representatives for a special trade union conference, for the purpose of discussing the question of levy on the affiliated unions and of embargo on the imported coal. The General Council had decided to call a special conference of the executive, of the affiliated unions to consider the question of levy. It was explained that this conference would deal only with the question of levy. Apparently there was no recommendation for or against the proposal and it was stated unofficially that there had been some plain speaking between the miners' representatives and the General Council on the subject. Mr. Arthur Pugh who presided over the General Council said, that, while the special conference would not deal with the embargo, steps would be taken to get into touch with the unions concerned on this matter. Mr. Pugh who yesterday addressed a letter to the "Times" urging settlement by the application of the Coal Commission's recommendations said, "I think the General Council had still to consider the general situation in regard to the coal stoppage. He was personally hopeful that something would happen."

LORD DERBY TO ACT AS MEDIATOR. Considerable interest has been aroused by the offer made by Lord Derby to act as mediator in the coal dispute. Speaking at Leigh in Lancashire last night he said: "I hope with all my heart that some means

## THE ILLFATED VALERIAN.

### KING'S SLOOP SINKS IN A HURRICANE.

#### SIXTY LIVES LOST

RUGBY, Oct. 24. His Majesty's sloop Valerian, sank in a hurricane 18 miles south of Bermuda on the afternoon of October 22. The Admiralty states, that 20 survivors are at present accounted for including the Commander William Usher and Lieut. Frank Hughes. Their condition is reported to be satisfactory. Valerian was a sloop of twelve hundred tons displacement, and the normal complement of ships of her class, for foreign service is from 85 to 106. It is feared therefore that 60 or more lives have been lost. The Admiralty has received from the King a message expressing His Majesty's grief at the loss of so many valuable lives and assuring the bereaved families how deeply he feels for them in their sudden and overwhelming sorrow.—B.O.W.

#### AMONG THE RESCUED.

LONDON, Oct. 25. It is feared that 70 to 80 persons would have lost their lives as the result of the sinking of His Majesty's Sloop Valerian, 19 persons have been saved, including Commander William Usher and Lieut. Frank Hughes. Lieut. Commander White was not on board.—Reuter.

#### DISASTER TO ERRAND OF MERCY.

LONDON, Oct. 25. HALIFAX. (Nova Scotia).—Valerian was engaged in an errand of mercy. When it sank it was carrying relief to the inhabitants who were stricken by the earlier storm. His Majesty's vessel "Cape Town" picked up 19 of the survivors out of a crew of 103. The havoc wrought by Bermuda and the adjacent waters, is described as unprecedented in the history of the Island.—Reuter.

may be found even now that will reconcile antagonistic interests and bring a settlement that will be satisfactory to both the parties. I know perfectly well that more harm can be done than good, by any body pretending to be a mediator, but if I can be of any use there is nothing which would give me greater pleasure.

Asked by a press representative this morning, if he would accept Lord Derby as mediator, Mr. Cook, Miners' Secretary, said he would accept Lord Derby if anybody else who would bring about a national settlement. This is not the first time that Lord Derby has figured as a peacemaker. It will be recalled that during the height of the Irish troubles, Lord Derby went to Ireland on a peace mission.—B. O. W.

## LABOUR PARTY'S NEW RECRUIT COMMANDER KENWORTHY DESERTS LIBERAL CAMP.

### LONDON, October 25.

Labourites have secured another aristocratic recruit in Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy, member of the House of Commons, who is deserting Liberalism. This step is a sequel to his discussion with the Liberal Executive of his constituency, on the question of the formation of a new Progressive party and his proposition was apparently turned down.—Reuter.

#### MUSLIM EDITOR HONOURED.

#### MUSTAFA KEMAL NOT IRRELIGIOUS.

A public meeting of the Mahomedans was held on Sunday night at Bhendy Bazar to congratulate Mr. Jalaluddin Huseini, Editor of "Hablul Matin" of Calcutta. Mr. Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan presided. The President eulogised the valuable services of Mr. Huseini to Islam and Persia. An address was presented to Mr. Huseini who in reply said that it was not true that Mustafa Kemal was irreligious. He was on the contrary a true Muslim.

A Hindi weekly "Dimbandhu" will be published from Khurja (on 15th prox.) under the editorship of Swami Ramaniand Sanyas devoted to local self-Government, uplift of the depressed classes, general social reform etc. Its annual subscription is Rupees three.

Her Highness the Maharani Regent of Travancore gave birth to a daughter last night which was announced by usual salute of guns from the royal artillery this morning.—A. P.

## EXPOSE THE SHAM MACHINERY.

### ELECTIONS NOT MERELY INDIAN PROBLEM.

#### "CAST YOUR VOTES FOR THE CONGRESS."

Pandit Motilal has been the recipient of sympathetic messages from the leaders of the British Trade Union Congress and the Miners' Federation. Besides Mr. A. J. Cook, Messrs. Ben Tillett, R. B. Walker, A. B. Swales, J. Marchbank, Ernest Thurtle and Col. Malone express the hope that the triumph of the Swaraj Party will ensure the emancipation of the workers. Mr. S. Saklatvala advises Indian leaders to expose the sham character of the political machinery. In his message to the electors of India, he appeals to them to cast their votes unhesitatingly for the Congress candidates.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23.

The following messages addressed to Pandit Motilal Nehru were received by cable:

MESSAGE FROM MR. COOK.

I thank you very profusely for your kind message. The miners have now entered on a most momentous phase of their historical struggle. In this moment of our supreme need, we appeal to your people through you, for all help you can give to keep the miners' wives and children from starvation and thus contribute towards cementing the solidarity between your oppressed people and our working class, as will ensure our common final victory against our common opponents. We wish you all success in your coming election, out of which we hope, will emerge under your leadership a party that will work for the political and economic emancipation of the masses of India. Through you, we also thank "Forward" for the help it has given in giving publicity to the miners' appeal. (A. J. COOK), on behalf of the Miners' Federation.

EMANCIPATION OF WORKERS.

Believing that the triumph of your party would ensure the speedy emancipation of the Indian workers, we wish you every success. BEN TILLET, M.P.

R. R. WALKER, Chairman, Trade Union Congress.

A. B. SWALES, ex-Chairman, Trade Union Congress.

J. MARCHBANK, Assistant National Secretary, National Union of Railwaymen.

ERNEST THURTELL, M.P.

COLONEL MALONE, M. P.

TO ELECTORS OF INDIA.

By the last mail, Pandit Motilal Nehru has

also received the following message from Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala to the electors of India. "Dear Comrades, my humble voice comes to you from far and still I believe, it will not be cast away in a wilderness. Our task is great, our lot is hard, and yet we must play our part in the ultimate destiny of the human race. Your Council elections are not a pure Indian problem. You are a part of the great human struggle and all humanity is watching you."

The path of all fighters is strewn with difficulties, so is that of the Congress. In all advance movements, we get some time faint-hearted, and men and women fall away from us in the midst of a struggle. That need not discourage us. We should still pursue the difficult but the right path. Those who talk of co-opting with a hard and automatic task master can only be inspired with overpowering selfishness, or must be seized with political madness. Our immediate task is to expose the sham and undemocratic character of the political machinery imposed upon India by the British rulers and to paralyse the proceedings of such sham organisations. The method of the Swaraj Party was right, and if it failed, it failed because of its lukewarm supporters. Let us try it again with a redoubled force only WITH THE FIXED DETERMINATION of destroying selfishness in high quarters on the one hand, and devoting our entire energies on the other, in organising and uplifting the peasants and workers of India who alone are our true strength and real salvation. With this appeal, I unhesitatingly ask you to cast your votes for the Congress candidates. "Hande Matram". Evet with you in every genuine fight.

SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA.

## UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE INDIAN CURRENCY LEAGUE

### A PUBLIC MEETING

WILL BE HELD AT

### SIR. COWASJI JEHangIR HALL

AT 6 P. M. ON WEDNESDAY, (OCTOBER 27)

## TO PROTEST AGAINST THE 18d. RATIO AND TO CONDEMN THE POLICY OF DEFLATION.

SIR VICTOR SASSOON BART.

will preside. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Messrs. J. A. Wadia, Lalji Naranji, M. R. Jayakar, B. F. Madon, Jannadas M. Mehta, Rahimtoola M. Chiny, Govindlal Shrivast, H. P. Mody, Jannadas Dwarkadas, N. M. Dumasia, Prof. Kale and others will address the meeting.

All are cordially invited to attend.

## AMALGAMATED CHEMICAL FIRMS.

### SIR ALFRED MOND ACCEPTS PRESIDENCY.

RUGBY, Oct. 24.

Sir Alfred Mond has accepted the position of chairman of the new company to be constituted from 4 big chemical firms—Nobel Industries, British Dye stuffs Corporation, United Alkali company and Brunner Mond and company. In a statement read to the press, Sir Alfred Mond explained, that it was necessary for the British industry to meet the world competition, that had brought leaders of the chemical trade to undertake this step now in contemplation in their view the combination would prevent wasteful financial duplication and would result in the pooling of the most capable brains and knowledge gathered throughout the Empire.—B. O. W.

In accordance with the wish of His Majesty the King-Emperor the Armistice Day will be observed in Bengal by the suspension of normal business for two minutes at 11 a.m. on November 11th.—A. P.

## MOVE TO RAISINA.

### COLOSSAL WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

#### COMMUNAL SITUATION AND ELECTIONS.

From our Correspondent.

DELHI, October 21.

As Simla began to close her eyes for the winter sleep I moved down to Delhi for the seasonal stay, a few days in advance of Government exodus, last in the melee for accommodation at Raisina I should be left in the background. The first thing I did was to acquaint myself fully with the topography of new Delhi as it would be on the first November when Government of India is expected to be in full working order. The Parliament House consisting of three big semi-circular chambers built round what promises to be the biggest dome of Raisina, had special attraction for me. I instinctively strayed into the Assembly Chamber and found the Speaker's Chair which, if all indications prove true, will be occupied by Mr. Vithalghai Patel, has already been installed. Both in point of accommodation and convenience the new Chamber will possess special merit, although I have my own doubts as to whether its acoustic properties will very favourably compare with those of the old Chamber. To the right and left of the Assembly are the Council of State and the Princes' Chamber Halls looking very similar to the Assembly Chamber. But the greatest centre of attraction is the dome that dominates the entire landscape. The Secretariat buildings are close to Parliament House but they are not quite ready yet for occupation although every effort is being made, night and day, to make them habitable before the 1st of November. The verandahs and archways in the Secretariat appear to be spacious than most of the office rooms in all the four storeys of two magnificent blocks of buildings that will accommodate the entire Secretariat and its attached offices. About the bungalows and quarters for officers and clerks of the Government of India, the only objection is that so much money should not have been spent, because, whatever the popular view as might be expressed in the "Indian Parliament" regarding the period of future stay of Government in Delhi, the climate-conditions of Delhi rule it out for the whole of summer, and consequently these costly buildings will be unoccupied for a good portion of the year. Indeed, this objection is put forward with even greater vehemence in the case of Secretariat and the Parliament House which though magnificent is themselves have cost India several crores of tax-payers' money. This colossal waste of public money is, however, sought to be justified in some quarters by the argument that "new Delhi must be the monument of British Rule". It will take two years to finish the construction of the Viceregal Lodge which will also be close to the Secretariat, while the residence of the Commander-in-Chief has not yet reached even the plinth level. Go where ever you want throughout New Delhi, whether through the long rows of ball-rooms and dining halls of the Viceregal Lodge or the archways of the Imperial Secretariat, the stupendous dome or the massive Parliament House or even through the bewildering lines of bungalows and quarters, you will be struck with the criminal disregard of tax-payers' interests.

#### COMMUNAL BAROMETER.

With the approach of winter, the communal barometer of Delhi is fast going down. This fact was evidenced in the complete absence of any disturbance during the Dussehra celebrations and further testified by the official withdrawal of prosecutions that were pending against five vernacular newspapers of Delhi. This parting gift of Mr. Lincoln, additional district magistrate prior to his retirement from a long service of 30 years, was however, accompanied by the gentle admonition to those editors who "professed to lead public opinion in Delhi" to exercise greater restraint and "more faithfully carry out their duties of citizenship." But the feeling of communalism, it is feared, will assert itself at the time of the elections to the Legislative Assembly thereby making uncertain as well as impossible the return of the nationalist candidate from the only joint electorate of India. The sitting member Mr. Peyaro Lal has wisely stayed out and Mr. Asaf Ali is in the field as the Congress candidate facing two Hindus who are also leading advocates at the Delhi Bar. It is a pity that neither Hakim Ajmal Khan nor Dr. Ansari could be induced by the electorate or the Indian public leaders to stand for the Assembly for in that case the election would have been absolutely uncontested. But that opportunity was missed and we are now faced with the spectacle of a three-cornered fight in the only joint electorate of India with all the ugly features of communalism about it. Both the Hindu candidates do not belong to any party while Mr. Asaf Ali is standing on the Congress ticket hoping to obtain the suffrage of the entire Muslim community and a small proportion of the Hindus. I am afraid the voting which takes place on the 28th of October will be on confessional rather than on party lines.

#### FUTURE OF DELHI UNIVERSITY.

The Delhi University and its colleges have reopened after the long vacation. But a momentous change has taken place in the interval. The University Offices which had been located in a rented building has been removed to the old Imperial Secretariat

## "ASKING ONLY FOR A DEFINITION"

### SOUTH AFRICA'S ATTITUDE.

#### GEN. HERTZOG EXPLAINS POSITION

Reuter's Special.

LONDON, October 25.

Amsterdam.—General Hertzog interviewed by a London correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" said that South Africa's attitude regarding its status need not cause the slightest friction, as he was only striving after definition of her position in the British Empire. He emphasised "In British Empire we never dream of anything else. We only desire clarity where there is now too much room for double interpretations."—Reuter.

#### INDIAN DELEGATION,

#### TO SAIL FOR S. AFRICA ON NOV. 24

The Indian Delegation to South Africa will, it is understood, be sent from Bombay on November 24.—A. S.

## BOMBAY NUMISMATIST WINS PRIZE.

LONDON, October 25.

Paris.—La Academie d'Inscriptions et Belles Lettres has awarded Prix Daru 12,000 francs to Furdoojee D. J. Paruck of Bombay for his work, entitled "Sasanian Coins."—Reuter.

## NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF SUDAN.

#### SIR J. L. MAFFEY APPOINTED.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Foreign Office announces that the King of Egypt on the recommendation of the British Government has appointed Sir J. L. Maffey, Governor-General of Sudan. (Sir John Loader Maffey entered the I.C.S. in 1899, and after serving in several capacities, viz., Political Agent to Khyber, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, and Deputy Secretary in the Foreign and Political Department of India; was appointed Private Secretary to the Viceroy in 1916. He was also Chief Secretary to the Duke of Connaught in 1921, and retired from service in 1924).

Sir Charles Innes, Member of the Viceroy's Council and Lady Innes arrived in Madras from Calcutta, on a tour in the Southern districts. Sir Charles will leave for Calicut on Monday and after visiting Ernakulam and Trichinopoly will return to Madras on November 1st, leaving for Bombay the following night. They will be the guests during their stay in Madras of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Goschen at the Government House.

where the Legislative Assembly Chamber and the adjoining lobbies and Committee Rooms have been allotted for temporary habitation. While the Assembly Chamber will be a valuable acquisition to the University in that it will be used as the Convocation Hall, and for holding meetings of the Court of the University and lectures, the University by this change has been drifting away from its ideal. It was contemplated that the University should be a unitary, teaching and residential university. But it appears that even when the University Act was on the legislative anvil, the idea of a unitary University merging all the colleges into a central institution was practically negatived and that ideal is ground. But the Act provides that the University shall be teaching and residential university. The Law Faculty was constituted as a wholly teaching and residential type and in its rented building the University was able to be nearer its colleges and collect a large number of students. That was an approach to the ideal. Now even its Law Hall, which is purely maintained and controlled by the University, has to be out away from it. While it is true that men, not walls, make a city it has to be admitted that buildings have a great influence on men. In fact, the future development of the University is entirely dependent on its location and buildings. It was stated some time ago that Viceregal Lodge and its adjoining quarters would be completely allotted after the new building is ready in Raisina for Viceroy, to the University in order to enable it to fully develop and conform to the ideal in view. But this now seems unrealistic. Meanwhile the transition period during which the University was expected to develop towards the goal is nearing its end. The separation of the Intermediate and the Degree classes so necessary for the attainment of the ideal cannot be achieved unless the site and buildings are determined. I understand that the University authorities will meet very shortly in order to discuss these problems. But the obvious difficulty in the solution of the problems lies not only in the parsimonious way in which the Government of India is doling out supplies to the University but also in the party factions which are a curse to this purely educational institution.

## ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

## ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SWARAJISTS.

## MR. SATYAMURTI'S CHALLENGE TO MR. JAYAKAR.

Mr. S. Satyamurti who arrived at Bombay on Sunday night on his way back to Madras from his tour in Punjab and the United Provinces where he had gone on the Congress election campaign, addressed a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay at the Congress House on Monday night on the coming elections.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who presided, in opening the proceedings feelingly referred to the sad and untimely death of Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar the young and brilliant editor of the "Hindu" of Madras and said that she would on behalf of the audience send a message of sympathy to the bereaved family of the deceased. Mrs. Naidu said that the day on which they had met was the day of the second anniversary of the incarceration of Bengalee Detenuees which she hoped every Indian would particularly remember. Those patriots were in jail; and yet the Secretary of State had been demanding or rather challenging co-operation from Indians. The fitting reply of Indians to that challenge would be that until the Bengal Detenuees were released, India would refuse to co-operate.

Mr. Satyamurti speaking thanked the President for her appreciating references regarding the late editor of the "Hindu" and described what a great power the "Hindu" was in India. He then referred to the Bengal Ordinance and its victims and said it was a fine exhibition of British justice. Coming to the question of the night, the speaker said that election was a fight between principles and policies and not personalities. He therefore asked his hearers to forget at the time of the elections who were the personalities in the field but vote for the Congress candidates who were disciplined soldiers of the country and who had pledged to stand by the Congress in the next three years in the legislatures. He, therefore, appealed to his hearers to stand by the Congress and follow the mandate of their conscience.

## SWARAJ THE IMMEDIATE NEED.

Swaraj, said the speaker, was the immediate and absolute need of the country. It was not an imagination, but was a stern reality. Swaraj was truly described as India's birthright and to attain it strong and resolute determination must be made by Indians. The British Government would never budge an inch unless the maximum pressure was brought to bear upon it. That pressure of Indians would be non-violent and that of civil disobedience. Civil disobedience or non-payment of taxes was not impossible under the existing conditions. By accepting offices they could of course do some little good here and there. But the question before them was: were they fighting for Swaraj like lions who would accept Swaraj and nothing short of it or like dogs who would stop barking at a piece of flesh without a bone? They did not certainly want little benefits to the country but the power to govern their own country.

## NOT A PURELY OBSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

The speaker then explained the Congress programme for legislatures and pointed out how it was not a purely obstructive programme. He added that they were not going to walk out of the Councils after the elections except on occasions when the self-respect of the country demanded that action of them or when the country would call them back. The speaker then referring to Lord Birkenhead's latest speech at Guildhall said that the British Government were the self-appointed trustees of India and they were not the trustees of India at all. They were hypocrites if they called themselves trustees. India never appointed them. The British Government had betrayed India by mismanagement and maladministration and it had therefore no right to expect anything from India. The Secretary of State had desired or challenged the Indian National Congress to co-operate with the Government; but India shall never be a consenting party to the misrule and maladministration of the country. If the Secretary of State desired to have their good faith and co-operation, he should respond to the national demand of a round table conference and release the Bengal detenuees. The Congress would never agree to the preamble of the Government of India Act and would never agree to it.

Continuing Mr. Satyamurti dwelt at length on the futility of accepting offices and diarchy and said that the Congress could not afford to lose any single Nationalist from the limited number to the ministerial posts. Who would fight the battle of Swaraj if Swarajists or Nationalists formed a part of the Government, asked the speaker. He referred to a serious charge laid against Swaraj

ist leaders by Mr. Jayakar by his (Mr. Jayakar's) announcing at a public meeting that he (Mr. Jayakar) had received several letters from Swarajist leaders asking him to wait till the Assam Congress where it would be resolved that offices should be accepted. He challenged Mr. Jayakar to either publish those letters or withdraw the charge.

Mr. Satyamurti then spoke of the communal wave in the Northern India where the Congress influence was slowly filtering. Men like Lala Lajpatrai and Pandit Malaviya whom the speaker described as Prince Moderate had gone bankrupt of political programme and they were therefore talking of communalism. But as a staunch Hindu he believed that to keep Hinduism alive, India should first be made free. Concluding Mr. Satyamurti made a fervent appeal to the voters of Bombay to return Congress candidates in a thumping majority.

Mrs. Naidu winding up the proceedings assured Mr. Satyamurti of the success of Congress at the polls.

## AVAILING OF THAT LITTLE POWER

## RESPONSIVIST ADVICE TO VOTERS.

The Responsive Co-operation Party held a fairly well-attended public meeting on the compound of Khoti Buildings, Delisle Road on Monday night under the presidency of Mr. M. B. Jayakar, Messrs. L. R. Tairase and Joseph Baptista attended the meeting.

Mr. Jayakar said that his party was putting forth two candidates for the North constituency, Mr. Jayakar and Dr. Savarkar. The former had taken keen interest in the Home Rule League movement and the latter was the brother of those two great patriots, the Savarkar brothers, who had sacrificed and suffered for the cause of the country and Dr. Savarkar was himself an ardent patriot who had done much service in the cause of the country.

Mr. Tairase, Mr. Jayakar said, was there as a true "Satya Priya Grihastha," though he was not in any way connected with the Responsivist Party or with the elections, and like Lord Krishna always supported Truth and justice.

Dr. Savarkar, dwelt at length on the present system of Government in this country and said that though the people were taxed heavily, the benefits that the country derived from it was very little, and poor health and utter poverty were the outcome of such a system of Government. It would be the duty of every citizen to make military and physical culture compulsory in all the schools and colleges if he was elected to the Council as their representative. He believed in turning to better account for the betterment of the people by availing of what little power that the Reformers gave them and he would, he said, always serve the interests of the people in the best possible manner. The vote was a great force and in the exercise of it the voters would have to weigh all the programmes before them and then decide which would serve them well.

Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth exhorted the voters not to be misled, but to see whether those who sought in their suffrage any previous record in public service which deserved their confidence and then vote for only such candidates as would get into the Councils to work for them without fear or favour.

Mr. Shivji Babji asked the audience to take the vow that day to stand for the country, and cast their votes in favour of that Party which would look to the interests of the country.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey, in the course of his long speech condemned the Swarajist walk out policy as very detrimental to the Hindu interest. He, therefore, commended his Responsivist programme to the audience and asked them to support only the Responsivist candidates.

Mr. Govardji Jetha, then spoke. He vehemently denounced the walk-out policy which, he said, enabled the Government to get passed certain measures which affected the country adversely. He, then, referred to a pigeon-shooting case which had agitated the Councils for some time and how Mr. Jammadas Mehta, who, as a leader, was expected to carry on the fight in this connection, the spirit of a true public worker did nothing. Then again when the Bill for shooting injured animals was on the Legislative Council, the Swarajists ought to have been in the Council, at least in the name of humanity and in respect of the keen sentiment of the Jain community, but they were absent and but for that, Mr. Lalji Narani had told him, such a bill would never have been passed. He passionately appealed for solidly supporting Mr. Jayakar and his party who would not leave their seats vacant to the advantage of the Government and allow such detrimental bills to pass into law.

Mr. Bhadkar, also spoke. The president in winding up the proceedings said that the object of the meeting has been attained and the different speakers had explained to them what their duty was and he would request them not only to be led away as Menaka was by Vishwamitra. The meeting, then terminated late in the night.

## DR. VIEGAS' CANDIDATURE

Dr. A. G. Viegas, one of the candidates contesting the elections for one of the seats in the local Legislative Council from the City South Constituency, delivered his election address on Sunday evening in the Hall of the Girgaum Portuguese Church. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai presiding. The President in introducing Dr. Viegas

## MARTIAL LAW IN SHANGHAI

## STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION

## POLICE OPEN FIRE

SHANGHAI, Oct. 24. Martial law has been proclaimed in Chinese territory immediately surrounding the town, in consequence of "Red" activities. Vehicles and passengers are searched on entering the Chinese territory from concessions. Among manifestations there has been demonstration by students and Red unemployed armed with bombs and other weapons, who attacked the police station, where quantity of arms and ammunition were stored. They declined to disperse after warning and firing of blank cartridges. Police then discharged a ball wounding two. The remainder with the exception of 4 who were arrested escaped in motorcars.—Reuter.

## SHAH OF PERSIA.

## ACCIDENT WHILE JOURNEYING.

TEHRAN, Oct. 24. The Shah has left for Mesandaran on a short tour. It is reported that an accident to one of the escorting cars carrying arms, ammunition and bombs, near Damavend forty miles out, resulted in an explosion, killing several officers and wounding two. The bodies have been brought to Teheran. The Shah proceeded on his journey.—Reuter.

## UNWARRANTED.

## DEFLATION OF CURRENCY.

## PROTEST OF BOMBAY ASSOCIATIONS.

The following telegram signed by the Presidents of the undermentioned Associations was addressed on 21st October, to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Simla regarding the recent deflation of Currency:

"In the name of the following Associations, the Presidents whereof sign this, we respectfully lodge our humble but emphatic protest before His Excellency the Viceroy against the repeated deflations of Currency tending with Rs. crores on 18th instant against created securities. This deflation is neither supported nor warranted by the Currency Commission's recommendations which only contemplated replacement of seven crores of created securities by gold securities in certain circumstances to strengthen the gold backing of the Note Issue. Government action till now has reduced this gold backing since 1st April last by £15 millions and present action deprives Reserves of further five crores which could have been converted into gold according to Currency Commission's recommendations. We feel convinced that all this deflation is dictated by persistence in maintaining exchange at the present artificial rate and apprehending very serious consequences therefrom to Agriculture, Trade and Industries, particularly the first, which is already very hard hit by present unremunerative prices of produce. We submit that these deflations will accentuate the situation spelling ruin to the already heavily indebted agricultural population. Further the serious reduction in Gold backing to the Note Issue entailed by these operations has already weakened India's Gold resources and will, if persisted in, destroy prospects of Gold Standard for India. We, therefore, consider it necessary to lodge our protest before His Excellency the Viceroy against this deliberate depletion of India's gold resources and trust that His Excellency will intervene before it is too late to check the deterioration that is perceptible in the economic conditions of the country both in matter of Currency and Agriculture.

(1) Mr. Lalji Narani, Indian Merchants' Chamber; (2) Mr. Manilal Gokalbhai, Shroff Association; (3) Mr. Govindram Ishia, Marwari Chamber of Commerce; (4) Mr. K. B. P. Shroff, Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association; (5) Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Napoo, Grain Merchants' Association; (6) Mr. Mathradas Canji Mattani, Rice Merchants' Association; (7) Mr. G. Raghuramji Ganpatraji, Hindustani Native Merchants' Association; (8) Mr. Lashmandas Daga, Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd.; (9) Mr. Hussein Sulaiman Mitha, Sugar Merchants' Association; (10) Mr. Dahyabhai Maskaji, Diamond Merchants' Association; (11) Mr. Dawoodbhai Abdullahi, Paper and Stationery Merchants' Association; (12) Mr. Mathradas Canji Mattani, Glass Bangles Merchants' Association; (13) President of Bombay Pearl Merchants and Jewellers' Association (Signed the protest after the telegram was despatched.)

## TREATMENT OF FEMALE PATIENTS

## NEED FOR MATERNITY HOMES

## PROCEEDINGS IN CORPORATION

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. R. M. Chitambar presiding. The Corporation approved of two suggestions moved by Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay in regard to the provision of maternity homes and treatment of female patients without much discussion. Mr. D. G. Khairaz's attempt for elucidate information through his resolution in regard to the duties of the Market Superintendent proved futile for want of a second though he had tabled a long list of questions relating to the office of the present as well as past incumbents.

## MARKET SUPERINTENDENT

Mr. D. G. Khairaz moved two resolutions, one in regard to the Bandra Slaughter House requesting the Commissioner to keep it in a sanitary condition and the other asking from the Commissioner a detailed report in regard to the qualifications of the superintendent of markets during the last ten years and also in reference to the duties of the present superintendent of markets, and his daily hours of attendance especially on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Both the resolutions dropped for want of a second.

## A NAME FOR MAHIM PARK.

Dr. D. B. Master then moved that the Commissioner be requested to submit a proposal for naming the Mahim Park as Dr. Blaney Park.

Mr. S. A. Mantri moved an amendment that the park be called after the name of Raja Bimb.

The Commissioner said there were many worthy gentlemen in Bombay whose munificence had greater claim than Raja Bimb. If the Corporation were anxious for a name, he asked why not call it "Adam Park" as Adam was the originator of mankind.

Mr. G. B. Nare moved another amendment to call it Shivaji Park while Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved the third amendment to send the matter to the Roads Committee for report.

The House, however, threw the resolution and the amendments off, when put to the vote.

## MATERNITY HOME AND FEMALE PATIENTS.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay, then moved: "That the Commissioner be requested to report if it is feasible to make arrangements for providing Maternity Homes each in C and D Wards of the City and if so be requested to place before the Corporation the estimates of the cost of the same."

Mrs. J. Mackenzie seconded the motion. Mrs. Gokhalay said there were a number of middle class families in C and D Wards unable to pay high medical charges. It was therefore desirable to open maternity homes in their interests.

The motion was agreed to. Consideration was then given to the resolution of Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay: "That the Commissioner be requested to report if it is feasible to set apart one day in a week exclusively for the treatment of female patients in each of the Municipal dispensaries in different Wards of the City and to employ a special Lady Doctor for the purpose and if so to submit proposals to give effect to the arrangement with an estimate of the cost of the same."

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai moved an amendment to send the matter to the Medical Relief Committee.

On being put to the vote the original motion was carried.

## ADULTERATED MILK.

The following two resolutions in the name of Mr. B. G. Parekar were also agreed to:—

"That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to a large quantity of Buttermilk or whey either mixed with boric acid or formalin, etc., imported in the City from stations like Paley on B. B. & C. I. Railway and other stations and sold as pure milk and he be requested to report whether the use of such milk has injurious effects on children who drink it and further to report as to what steps he intends taking or has already taken to prevent such importations and sales of such adulterated milk."

"That the Commissioner be requested to report whether butterine that is butter adulterated with substances prepared from animals' fat and such other mineral or vegetable ingredients is being imported or sold into the City in large quantity and if so, the steps he intends taking to prevent sales of such adulterations."

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

The first day of the Poona and Kirkee Hunt Races when racing was again resumed at Kirkee on Thursday last under the auspices of the P. and K. Hunt Club provided a very pleasant evening's sport. Favours on the whole were in an obliging mood and everything worked smoothly. Emborn won the Wanowrie Plate and returned a very good dividend, book for a ten and five rupees investment respectively.

## THE FUTURE OF PARSIS.

## AN INTERVIEW WITH SIR PHEROZE SETHNA.

The Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna is a man of extraordinary vigour and ability. The way he plunged from his own private business (upon which he was engaged when our representative called to interview him at his office) into the subject of the Future of Parsis and covered that wide question in the space of about ten minutes Sir Pheroze Sethna has a mind of extraordinary flexibility, clearness and vigour that can turn with electric ease from one subject to another and sum up the subject with lucid brevity and finality.

Sir Pheroze Sethna began his lightning survey of the question of the Future of Parsis by stoutly disagreeing with the writer of the article under that heading which appeared in the "Chronicle" of the 16th inst.

"An occasional article like that," said Sir Pheroze, "might serve to rouse the community to a sense of its social problems, but only fitfully. The community is, essentially, sound and need have no such apprehensions as the writer of the article has. I don't believe that the Parsis are retreating. They are going ahead as ever. The Parsis of two or three generations ago produced several outstanding individuals who launched out on great enterprises and did great service for the community. But if we had princes of enterprise we had no strong middle class. It was inevitable that we should have to give place to Hindus and Mahomedans because of their comparatively lower standards of existence and their being satisfied with smaller margins of profit. But thanks to education, we have done well for ourselves. We have more than held our own and to-day we have a strong middle-class of which we may be proud. Look at our lawyers, doctors, engineers and successful citizens in many different spheres of work. Therefore, the community is by no means poorer but forging ahead."

## IMPROVEMENT IN PHYSIQUE.

Asked whether he did not think the Parsis had grounds for apprehension regarding their physical condition, Sir Pheroze said he did not think so. "If the average Parsi was physically stronger a generation or two ago it was because of less congestion in the city. But more attention is being now paid to physical education, and what with our boy scouts and girl guides and the Parsi Battalion, etc., I don't think we are doing badly. On the contrary I believe that our children to-day are on the whole physically better than they were in the past. The boys and girls of to-day carry themselves. I admit that what we might call our lower middle classes are like everywhere else in the world, comparatively poorer in physique than the middle and upper classes. That is because they have to depend on comparatively low salaries and yet have to spend more on per-

sonal appearance and keeping up little appearances than on food and health. But all the same there is marked improvement. Our Schools and societies are paying increasing attention to the physical development of our young people and with excellent results."

Questioned as to whether in view of his statement, "If the average Parsi was physically stronger a generation or two ago, it was because of less congestion in the city," he was not in favour of Parsis going back to the land like their forefathers, and colonising to some extent outside Bombay, Sir Pheroze said: "I agree with the writer of the article ('The Future of Parsis' mentioned above) with regard to his advocacy of the question of Parsi colonisation to remove the congestion in the city, although I would not put it so strongly as the writer does. Besides more important than from the point of view of health, colonisation should be encouraged from the point of view of the financial development of the community."

## INDIAN FIRST.

Coming to the question as to what part the Parsis are playing in the politics of the country, Sir Pheroze said:

"Parsis are not taking enough part in politics. They ought to take more part. I am not in favour of communal representation, but in order that Parsis should hold their own they must join the Councils. As we have enjoyed the hospitality of India for about 1300 years, we should regard ourselves as Indians first and Parsis afterwards."

Asked whether in view of his own admission that Parsis were not taking enough interest in politics, he did not think their political future would be marred Sir Pheroze was robustly optimistic: "I do not despair of Parsis not occupying prominent positions in the political life of the future. We are always bound to produce men who will command the respect of their community and of the country and bound to be respected with regard to politics and to be elected."

There was just one more question Sir Pheroze Sethna was able to answer. "Time was pressing, and other questions would have to be shelved. Asked whether he thought the Parsis ought to vote for Mr. Dumas, he replied:

"With regard to the candidature for the Assembly there are three candidates for two seats. There is no reason why Parsis should not vote for Mr. Dumas. His record is quite as good or in fact better than that of Mr. Jammadas Mehta. As a Parsi, I would like Mr. Dumas to be a member of the Legislature. Of course, if Mr. Dumas were unworthy or Mr. Jammadas Mehta had proved himself more worthy of Parsi votes, it would be a different story. But Mr. Dumas's record is certainly as good or better than that of Mr. Mehta, and in my opinion Mr. Dumas should be elected instead of Mr. Jammadas. I do not refer to Mr. Jayakar. He has long since proved his worth, and because of the very large number of Hindu voters he is sure to be returned. The Parsi community must endeavour to put in one of their own. I am a Parsi and I feel they must regard it as their duty to see that Mr. Dumas is elected for certain."

## FROM LETTERS OF THE EDITOR

## CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Mr. G. B. Ekeri (Bombay) regrets that the Co-operative movement is progressing in somewhat mechanical fashion without fostering the spirit of co-operation and suggests that experienced workers should meet in conference and place their considered views before the Agricultural Commission.

## ALLEGED MISRULE IN IDAR.

Mr. Jagannath H. Pandya (Bombay) says that the people of Idar State continue to be ground down by heavy taxation, the latest tax being on well water at the rate of Rs. 3 per house, though the wells were dug mainly with the aid of private contributions. He also deplores the absence of a single high school, municipality or local board in the State and thinks this is a stigma as much on the British Government as on the Ruler of the State.

## APPEAL TO MUSLIM VOTERS.

Mr. Baharali Mahomed Ali Doctor and five others (Bombay) appeal to the Muslim voters of the Northern Division to vote for Mr. Edrus of Surat, the Hon. Mr. Dohri and Theodor Sahab of Kowada at the ensuing Council elections. He says that Mr. Edrus, inspired by the call of Mahatma Gandhi gave up his Excise Inspectorship, has devoted himself since to public service, and now, though a man of limited means, conducts a Madrassa for Muslim children.

## DISCIPLINE IN CONGRESS.

Mr. C. K. Narayana Swami (Parol) says that the Working Committee is the recognised constitutional executive of the All India Congress Committee and as such quite competent to appoint a Sub-Committee to carry on election propaganda in Maharashtra. He thinks that Mr. Bhopatkar's attempt to defy the authority of the Working Committee is subversive of discipline in the Congress and appeals to the people of Maharashtra not to countenance such indiscipline.

## ELECTRIC TRAINS.

Mr. B. J. Trilokikar (Bombay) says that the proposal of the G.I.P. Railway authorities to introduce from 1st November a combined service (Steam and Electric) to

the Main Line but to allow the running time from Victoria Terminus to Thana both to electric and steam trains to remain the same as before, viz. 71 minutes is hardly an improvement upon the present arrangement under which electric trains upto Thana, via Harbour Branch finish the journey in 55 minutes.

"ST. ANNE'S CHAPEL, BANDRA." With reference to a correspondent's report in the issue of the "Chronicle" of the 19th under the above title, Mr. R. D'Souza (Kurla) informs us "under instructions from the Vicar of St. Anne's" that the report is incorrect. He adds that Rev. Fr. Pereira says Mass daily and on Sundays two masses for the benefit of the Catholics of Pali and the adjoining villages.

## SUPPORT FOR MR. GINWALA.

The President, Vice-Presidents and Hon. Secretaries of the Byulla Dist. Congress Committee appeal to the voters of the Byulla Ward to vote solid for Mr. F. J. Ginwala as he is not only a Congress candidate but is also a tried and trusted Labour leader.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY, October 25.  
S. S. "Simla," Capt. Burn from Ogle.  
S. S. "City of Simla," Capt. Martin from Liverpool.  
S. S. "Harefield," Capt. Davis from Rangoon.  
S. S. "Karoo," Capt. Bekker from New York.  
S. S. "Shrenfels," Capt. Okulken from Karachi.  
S. S. "M. V. Revati," Capt. Hoosain from Marmagao.  
S. S. "Juba," Capt. Mohid from Port-Bunder.  
S. S. "Netravati," Capt. Fakur from Karachi.

## DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY, October 26.  
S. S. "Clan Macfadyen," Capt. Stenson for Dunkirk.  
S. S. "Nallore," Capt. Hignett, for Shanghai.  
S. S. "M. V. Revati," Capt. Hoosain from Marmagao.

## THE WORLD OF LABOUR

## INDIAN SEAMEN.

## MR. DAUD'S REPORT ON GENEVA CONFERENCE.

Mr. M. Daud, the Indian Workers' Delegate to the ninth session of the International Labour Conference, has submitted a report of his work to the General Secretary to the All-India Trade Union Congress in the course of which he says:—

The All-India Trade Union Congress in its sixth session at Madras, nominated me as the Indian Workers' Delegate to the ninth session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva, and which nomination was duly approved and accepted by the Government of India. The Conference did a great honour to the Indian workers by nominating their representative in the Select Committee, and I tried my best to safeguard and promote the interests of Indian seamen.

## SHIPOWNERS' OBJECTIONS.

Before the Conference proceeded to discuss the agenda, namely (1) International modification of the seamen's articles of agreement; (2) Inspection of seamen's general conditions of work, which was prepared by the International Labour Office, a preliminary objection was taken by the shipowners' group who tabled two resolutions. The shipowners' resolutions having been defeated by a large majority, the Conference then proceeded to discuss the proposed draft conventions and recommendations.

## REPORT ON MARITIME LABOUR.

The next thing that was discussed in the Conference was the Director's Report. The workers' group deputed me to discuss the report of maritime question, and in doing so I protested against the action of the State's member (Governments) in not ratifying the various conventions and recommendations passed at the Geneva Conference of 1920, and at the Geneva

Conference of 1921. Regarding India and Indian seamen I pointed out to the Conference that the Government of India has so far not yet ratified any of the important conventions passed at Geneva in 1920 and at Geneva in 1921, except two very unimportant conventions the privileges of which were already being enjoyed by the Indian seamen since 1911, that is before the establishment of the International Labour Organisation. The matter of Indian Seamen's much abused system of recruitment by Government licensed shipping Brokers and Ghat Serangs and the Government of India's dilatoriness in enforcing the recommendations of the seamen's recruitment committee on the lines of the Geneva proposals were brought to the notice of the Conference and the International Labour Office. And to the satisfaction of the Indian Seamen the Government of India's representative, Mr. Ghelhrst admitted in the Conference, that the delay in enforcing the recommendations of the Recruitment Committee was due to the complexity of the problem and had further told the Conference, that the Government of Bengal were endeavouring to work out a system, and the first step towards the creation of the Bureau was taken in the autumn of 1924, when the Shipping Office at Calcutta was reorganised and an officer was appointed in charge of the new bureau, and the detailed proposals connected with the new system are gradually being worked out by the Government of Bengal. The Director of International Labour Office in his reply informed the Conference that the Government of India do desire to transform their system before effecting ratification, and at the present moment they were engaged in the necessary work. He, therefore, felt itself justified in registering this declaration of the Government of India, and hoping that ratification will be forthcoming. Thus the long standing grievances of the Indian seamen relating to the obnoxious system of recruitment through brokers and Ghat Serangs which was brought to the notice of the Conference, met with some success by the declaration of the Government of India's delegates and the Director's promise to register that declaration, hoping that the gratification will be forthcoming.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG SEAMEN.

Another important point that I raised at the Conference was the unemployment problem of the Indian seamen. I pointed out to the Conference that at least two lakhs of Indian seamen are at present unemployed in India. They are homeless, penniless and their children are starving and a solution of the problem is immediately necessary by undertaking an inquiry by the International Labour Office in accordance with the terms of the Peace Treaty. It was pointed out that they were exploited in all possible ways by ship owners in the matter of wages, viz., an average of £2 a month which left very little saving to utilise during their unemployed period. The Government of India's delegate met the question halfway and declared that any suggestion or representation to be made to the Government of India would doubtless receive careful consideration, and which he thought to be the practical way of achieving success in the matter.

## DRAFT CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Conference appointed four committees to discuss in details the proposals, prepared by the International Labour Office of the draft conventions and recommendations. The Committees after dealing in detail the proposed draft-conventions and recommendations presented to the Conference for its consideration,

three Draft Conventions, namely (1) International codification of Seamen's articles of agreement, (2) Repatriation of Seamen and (3) Guarantees to be provided for seamen in regard to disciplinary and criminal penalty and recommendation, namely general principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen. The Conference adopted the first two draft conventions and the recommendations were rejected by the Conference and after rejection it was placed again in the form of a recommendation which also failed to get the simple majority vote.

## HOW THEY AFFECT INDIAN SEAMEN

Regarding the draft convention on Seamen's articles of agreement of Indian seamen have secured some privileges from some of the Articles, and in this direction I beg to point out that thousands of our dumb Indian seamen have got under article 3 of the draft, the privileges to get their articles of agreement examined by their advisers before they are signed and it would really facilitate trades union officers acting as Seamen's advisers in the matter. Provision has also been made in that article to insure that the seamen may understand their agreements, and they sign the same under the supervision of a competent public authority. Another privilege the Indian seamen has got, is that in the discharge certificates (nullies) the quality of their work should not be entered, which entry for some time past is utilised by the ship owners and the ship's masters as a weapon of threat to our Indian seamen. The principle of annual leave with pay after one year's service with the same shipping company has been recognised—Articles 6 A (2). As of right the seamen have been allowed to obtain from the master separate certificate as the quality of his work. Provisions has also been made in Article 13 for seamen taking discharge with pay by placing a substitute during the period of his agreement,

Regarding the draft convention on repatriation the Indian seamen do not get much benefit from it as the Indian law on the subject is more progressive.

Regarding the recommendation on the general principles of the inspection of the seamen's condition of work, the Indian seamen have been much benefitted. They have got now the privileges of the system of inspection, which may be called for on matters relating to their health, safety, of the vessel and rules affecting the conditions under which they work. The recommendation has provided that facilities should be afforded to seamen freely to bring to the notice of the inspection authorities either directly or through their duly authorised representatives any infringement of the law on board. It is further laid down that the inspectors should command full confidence of the ship-owners and the sea-men and the inspection authorities should from time to time consult the representatives of the ship-owners and seamen's organisations as to the best means of attaining their ends. Thus the Indian seamen have got now the right to call for an inspection and also the right to complain of their grievances to the inspectors and their organisations are to be consulted on matters affecting their interests.

## REQUEST TO M.L.A.'S.

In conclusion I beg to draw the attention of the Union Congress that when the Geneva Conventions of 1920 were placed before the Legislative Assembly in a negative form by the Government of India in September 1921, for the consideration of the Assembly it seemed that the then members of the Assembly did not take any interest in the matter with the result that important conventions were not ratified, and for which the Indian seamen are still suffering; and this time the members of the Legislative Assembly may be requested by the Congress that when the present conventions and the recommendations would come up for discussion in the Assembly, they do ratify the same in the interest of the seamen.

## JAPAN AND THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

It is common knowledge that the working-class movement has developed to a remarkable extent in Japan since the war. Concurrently with this development the interest in social questions has spread. Japan being one of the Members of the International Labour Organisation which, since that organisation was established, has sent the most numerous delegations to the Conference from the country itself.

By reason of the peculiar conditions prevailing in Japanese industry, which has sprung up in quite modern times, special provisions in its favour were inserted in the Eight Hours Convention. The Japanese Association for the International Labour Organisation draws attention to this fact in a questionnaire on the desirability of ratification of the Convention by Japan which it has addressed to employers' and workers' organisations, civil servants, university professors, etc.

A great wave of interest in the question has been aroused throughout the country. Apart from the workers and the cultured classes, employers in the metal and kindred trades are said to have declared for the most part in favour of this new restriction of the hours of work.

The consultation is being followed by the Government with the close attention which it has always given to social questions and which it has displayed in its collaboration with the International Labour Organisation.

## THE PRESIDENCY AGRICULTURAL SHOW

## THE CULTIVATOR TAKES A LOOK ROUND.

BY FRÉDOON KABRAJI.

The new road that runs straight from the Obelisk to meet the Gopeshkhind Road leading to the "greatest show in Asia" held in Poona is, at any time of the day, a torrent of motor-cars, with tongs, bullock-carts and pedestrians seemingly swallowed up in the central current.

The stately Gold Mohur avenue leading up to the magnificent central building of the College of Agriculture makes a fitting entrance to this Exhibition which represents the mighty resources of Modern Agriculture in the Presidency as yet comparatively undeveloped. It is, indeed, a Gold-Mohur avenue if it leads to a treasure land where the air is sweet with knowledge and the fruits of wisdom and wide experience hang ripe and mellow for the hungry.

Turned into side-courts to see the triumphs of human intention over the rigours of Nature. The Water Court as it is called, is a paradise for the agriculturist. Farming becomes a solemn in such a paradise. The moon-son becomes a superfluous. What terrors can famine have for the cultivator when a tall giraffe like machine can bore a hole in the ground up to a depth of 600 feet (if necessary) and a hot-air pump placed at the spot can pump out water at the rate of 700 gallons per minute? Compare this Herculean feat with the puny effort of a common bullock-driven "mhot" which barely draws 30 gallons a minute!

## MONEY BAG.

The poor cultivator when he visits, this action must gasp at the sight of the marvellous bananas, pomelos and "mosambes" that dangle in heavy clusters before his eyes. But the secret is not hidden from him. It is there disclosed not so much in words as in facts. True, the board says that those banana trees were grown on a top-dressing of 10 a tree at a cost of 3 annas per tree of fertilisers manufactured at the Bijapur Mulbuxji Co's Manure Works. But what can such a dry statement signify to the cultivator, if the facts were not eloquent before his eyes? What can the words convey if the brave deed were wanting? But here before his very eyes is a row of pomelos more enchanting than any pomelos of his dreams, and by the side of them he may behold a row of pomelos grown without the magic fertilisers. The latter are stunted and pitiful to see. The former are vigorous and blooming to behold. And the secret? Fertilisers made at the—Works!

## MACHINEERY COURT.

The village has just seen some monstrous engines furiously pumping up and spouting out water in the Water Court. Giants as they were, here in the Machinery Court, he seems to have wandered into a region of hundreds of iron geni running at their fierce unending labour. Here's a black demon of a tractor. There's a blonde beast of a "thrasher," this is a yellow fiend of a "reaper"; that is a bronze dragon of a chaff-cutter! What a din, and whirl of energy! What terrific precision, speed and power! How can he grasp the fact that each of these iron monsters is doing the work of perhaps fifty poor coolies like himself and doing it quicker and more accurately and more profitably! Yes that is the hardest to understand. More profitably! But, how can he

a poor man, even dream of acquiring machines like these? He gets the answer later on in his wanderings. He gets it partly when he has been round the Subsidiary Industries Court. He gets it fully when he has been round the Central College building and seen for himself from charts, diagrams, posters, models, and statistical illustrations the benefits of joining co-operative societies.

## RURAL HEALTH COURT.

From the Machinery Court, our poor cultivator (we will call him Vishnu) strays into the model village where he notices that the houses are built with a view to sanitation; the well is built with an eye to sanitation; the drains are laid with an eye to sanitation. Sanitation? Oh what a fuss these people make to be sure! Why must he refashion his village life as he has inherited it from his forefathers? But as it happens, Vishnu does find himself interested with the Rural Health Court close by. The morbidly attractive posters of the Malaria Mosquito and the Plague rat, the Guinea-worm challenge his rapt attention. And gradually as he goes along these attractive stalls and reads its propaganda for quinine and sanitation, inoculation and sanitation, vaccination and sanitation an impression of a sort is formed in Vishnu's brain and he begins to connect these dreadful diseases with deficient sanitation. So after all sanitation is not all bunkum. And after all it may be as well to remodel his village along the lines laid down in the Model Village Court; if that assures primary sanitation. Why Vishnu has become quite a convert to sanitation already!

## AGRICULTURAL BIAS SCHOOLS.

Vishnu is now really interested in the show. No one could call him backward and conservative. He is completely won over by the Agricultural Bias Schools. What is the good of knowledge which cannot be put to use, cannot be tested in daily life? Vishnu had a smattering of primary education in his school days, which is now a complete dash-out. Oh had he been to a school like this! By now he would have become a prosperous farmer. But he does not believe in crying over spilt milk, so he determines that he will send his little sons to this new delightful sort of school.

## SHEEP AND GOATS.

Vishnu is fond of sheep. But he does not know how to produce a fine quality of wool. He looks at the beautiful sheep at the Live-Stock Court and he learns a secret or two. Country sheep crossed with Merino produce a staple of beautiful quality and ideal length. Having seen such wool on live sheep he can believe it. It is impossible to believe all that the idle talkers of his village say. You see Vishnu has already become scientific in his outlook!

Vishnu's little son and daughter need milk to grow healthy and strong. But milk is so fearfully expensive! While he is in the midst of this melancholy reflection, Vishnu's attention is drawn to some beautiful surt-goats. Is it true that goats can give a good average of 8.4 seers?

But how is it done? By careful selection, and by mating with fresh blood—that is by

avoiding in breeding. How simple! And is not goat's milk better for children than cows or buffalo's milk? An even for adults is it not more digestible? God Bless the Poor Man's Cow! Vishnu's head is buzzing with learning acquired by going round, but half of the whole show. He will rapidly go through the Hand-Weaving and Subsidiary Occupations Courts and cross over to the Amusement Arena. And as he goes he asks himself:—

"What about lac production as a spare-time cottage industry? I can produce seed lac for the preparation of shellac. I may even produce some crude lac for lacquer toys and cheap bangles. Or how about making toys and rope-making or shall I take up a hand-loom, or shall I do some cane-work or shall I sit and make 'bidis' rather than do nothing?"

## A BRIEF SURVEY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, October 21.

To do justice to the hundred and one sections of the Bombay Presidency Agricultural Show, which His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, opened in the morning on Wednesday, before a vast gathering of all classes, would require the commanding of the services of the General Secretary with that of all his assistants as well as that of the Publicity section which ceased to exist with the opening of the show. However, a useful guide to the show has taken the place of the last named section, and given the time and the assistance of the enquiry office, one may get a fair idea after several visits of the excellent work that is being done at this first show of its kind in India to be run on such a gigantic scale. To the ordinary man in the street the impressions of a hurried visit will suffice while to those whose work or business lies in Agriculture and its allied industries there could be nothing better than a daily visit which would amply repay anyone for the time spent and the trouble taken.

## HORTICULTURAL SECTION.

After negotiating the long walk up the avenue one comes directly on to the exhibits in the Horticultural Section, one of the most attractive and popular ones of the show. The foliage plants and floral exhibits very tastefully laid out by Mr. Little, the Superintendent of the Government House gardens, make an attractive setting to the massive frontage of the Agricultural College building. Here can be seen some fine collections of foliage plants lent to the show by private individuals including the very choice plants of Miss Cama's exhibit which received a first prize for its excellence. A stroll through some of the sections and one suggests itself next and how every one is so willing to explain his bit of a section that one reaches the fresh air with one's brain reeling and the strong fumes of freshly grown Indian tobacco in one's nostrils.

## A DREAM OF COMING PROSPERITY.

In spite of this, memories of long staple cotton grown in Gujarat from an American sample come again to mind, and the fact that the growth of this useful product is rapidly spreading, and bringing largely increased returns to the agriculturist of the district makes one indulge in dreams of coming prosperity. Here one learns of some queer but very useful directions in which the Co-operative system is being used with advantage. The co-operative fencing and pumping societies are two of these. In the first one is shown in miniature how a whole

village three miles in extent can be walled in to protect its crops from the ravages of wild animals. One benefit of this, it would appear, is a rise in land value of about 200 per cent. and an increase of Rs. 2,000 per annum in the earnings of the village which goes by the name of Hoolihoud in Mandla District of Kanara District. The benefits of the loan system in pumping water are also shown in miniature with the resulting benefits to the crops. Some attractive hollaus and other piece goods also form part of this show where one could also see in another corner the copper and brass domestic utensils of the Indian household.

Time forbade anything but a hurried visit to some of the courts but one of the most interesting of these is the livestock section which is proving a great attraction.

Among the horticultural exhibits were some very fine stable decorations and flowering plants while the fruit and vegetables were excellent and nicely shown.

## CRAWFORD MARKET.

## AUCTION OF STALLS.

The Market Stalls Committee in a report with reference to the complaint of Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, regarding the administration of Municipal Markets in the City states:

The Committee have carefully considered the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, and they beg to recommend that the Commissioner be requested to put to auction vacant stalls in the Municipal Markets every week on a day and at an hour to be fixed by him by giving public notice of the same. As regards the alleged general mismanagement regarding the present auctions of shops, etc., referred to in Mr. Jhabwalla's letter, the Committee do not see their way to do anything in the matter unless honesty and efficiency of mismanagement are brought to their notice.

## COMMISSIONER'S RECOMMENDATION.

In another report by the Market Stalls Committee regarding the increased license fees from the fruit and vegetable brokers of the Arthur Crawford Market against which letters were sent to the Corporation by Mr. A. N. Surve and Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla the Commissioner recommended to stick to the decision recorded by the Corporation on the 27th November, 1925 to charge a yearly license fee of Rs50 or a quarterly license fee of Rs15. The Committee, however, considered the matter in consultation with the Commissioner, at a meeting held on the 26th August, 1926. During the discussion of the question one member proposed that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the levy of a license fee of Rs1 per year. Another member proposed the levy of a license fee of Rs24 per year or Rs2 per mensem or Rs6 per quarter, while a third member proposed that an yearly license fee of Rs50 or a quarterly license fee of Rs15 be continued to be charged as per Corporation Resolution No. 9291, dated the 24th November, 1925. All these three proposals, when put to the vote, were negatived. As there was a difference of opinion on the question in the Committee and as it was not likely that the Committee would come to any definite conclusion in the matter the Committee suggested that the Corporation might deal with the question themselves.

## PARSI CANDIDATES ON POLITICAL PROGRAMMES.

## APPEAL TO VOTERS.

Under the auspices of the Ratheshan Mandal, a public meeting was held in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday evening when the Parsi candidates to the Legislative Council addressed the audience on their different programmes. Mr. H. P. Mody presided.

The President in opening the proceedings of the meeting said, that the meeting of the Parsis was called in order to enable them to understand the views of the Parsi candidates who were contesting the ensuing general elections. He said that the occasion was not one for indulging in party politics as the platform that day was free from party bias. He, therefore, could not ask the electorate to vote for a particular candidate, but would only ask them to see to the record of public service that the different candidates had and exercise their votes with discrimination in favour of the best deserving.

## A CONFUSED TANGLE.

Referring to the present political situation in the country to-day, Mr. Mody said that there never was a time when the politics of the country were more confusing than that of the present situation in the country, and parties cropping up one after another contributed not a little for the present situation. These parties, said the speaker, were of a nature of distinction without difference.

(At this stage Mr. K. F. Nariman entered and was greeted with applause.)

Mr. Mody continuing said that a most powerful section of the public in the country decided to have nothing to do with the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms which culminated in not giving any results in the first years of their working. Mr. Montagu, the late Secretary of State, was most embittered to find in his last moments that the India that he liked so much, the India for which he worked had discarded the Reforms which were the result of his earnest endeavours in the interests of India. The boycott of Councils contributed to a great extent to the failure of the Reforms to show any substantial results, though some success had been achieved.

## RISE OF PARTIES.

Mr. Mody contended that the Reforms were a real advance in the advancement of this country on the road to self-government, and if these Reforms had been introduced five years prior to the time when they were given, the country would have accepted them with great eagerness. He concluded by saying that all were agreed that the Reforms were not a failure, and they did not give any real responsibilities to the people. He feared the recent rising up of parties would to a great extent affect the work in

the next three years and could produce nothing but barren results. He advocated unity which was the need of the hour.

## VOTE FOR THE BEST.

Mr. F. J. Ginnwalla who next addressed the meeting recounted the various sorts of works in which he had taken been interested, in the labour of organisation and as a Corporation. He said that he did not seek the suffrage of the Parsi voters because he was a Parsi, but as a conscientious worker, who would fight for the common good. He appealed to the voters to vote only for such candidates who would put forth a stern fight for the achievement of the people's goal.

Mr. J. B. Patel criticised the walk-out policy of the Swarajists and said, how could they fight when they leave their seats, while fight inside was most needed. He said he was a Congressman and would be a Congressman to the end. If asked what he had done for the Parsis, he continued, he would reply that he had not done anything but he had done real service "if part is contained in the whole" in his labours for the good of the country. He concluded by asking the Parsi voters to vote for any such candidates as would respect the wishes of their electorates and work to their interests and wishes.

## SERVICES AS A JOURNALIST.

Mr. Hirjibehdin spoke next. He recounted his services as a journalist for the last 20 years and how he had served the people's cause. He justified the walk-out policy of the Swarajists which, he said, was the demonstration of the indignation of the people and which embodied the strong protest against a system of irresponsiveness to the legitimate demands of the people. He also appealed to the audience to vote only for men who would willingly work for their good without any personal ambition.

Mr. K. F. Nariman was received with thundering and prolonged applause when he stood up to address the meeting. He at the outset dealt with the point that the Swarajists and Congress were not looking to the real interests of the people, and said that he stood before them not as a Parsi asking for the Parsi votes, but as a Swarajist asking for their support. He regretted the absence of Mr. Marzban who wrote a lot condemning the walk-out policy of the Swarajists, and this absence of Mr. Marzban was the sort of walk-out which required condemnation. He concluded with an eloquent appeal to support the Congress Party and send in as their representatives only "such men as would work for the common good of all the communities, whether in a minority, as against serving mere communal interests.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Wadia to the President and the speakers the meeting came to a close.

## HEADACHE

Neuralgia, Sciatica and other nerve pains need not be endured—they can be removed promptly and safely by

## PHENALGIN

## CONQUEROR OF PAIN

which calms the jangled nervous system by reducing temperature and blood pressure. If the pains are caused by over indulgence in food or drink, Phenalgin will remove them just as promptly and just as certainly, without the least danger of depression or indigestion. It is

PROMPT, CERTAIN, SAFE

Supplied in bottles containing 25 x 5 gr. tablets by all chemists and stores, or direct from Anglo-French Drug Co. (Eastern) Ltd. P.O. Box 460 Bombay and O. Box 2139 Calcutta.

R. T. PEARSON & CO. LTD.  
Manufacturing Chemists, LONDON & MICHAM, ENGLAND

## FREE

## Houses Bungalows

only PAY RENT as you

LIVE FOR 20 YEARS

or till DEATH IF EARLIER

AND

BECOME PROPRIETOR.

## WANTED ENERGETIC WORKERS.

Literature on four annas stamps to—

THE GLOBE HOUSE BUILDING &

MACHINERY ERECTION SOCIETY Ltd.

Ferozepore City (Punjab).

## HIDE A

**B.S.A.**  
"Perfect in Every Part"

## BICYCLE

All B.S.A. prices reduced.

B. S. A. Roadster Model

reduced to

Rs. 153 net.

Latest price list sent post free

WELLINGTON

CYCLE AND MOTOR CO

(Opp. Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son.)

313, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Also Amenal Road, - - - POONA.

## PRIZE PRIZE PRIZE

GIVEN AWAY FREE

Rs. 2,000 in Cash Prizes of

Rs. 100, Rs. 50, Rs. 25, Rs 10,

Rs. 5, Re. 1.

Certain Bottles of

**Batiwala's Ague**

**Mixture**

LARGE size will contain a Coupon bearing

different prizes mentioned above and on

presentation of the same at the following

address the sum mentioned on the Coupon

will be given away by us in hard Cash.

The Coupons are good for any time till

31st March 1927.

This half a century renowned and

world-famed **BATIWALA AGUE MIXTURE**

is worth the price paid in COIN

or KIND, as it is the Best remedy for all

kind of Fevers.

Messrs Narotam Girdhar & Co

SHAIK MEMON STREET,

BOMBAY No. 2.

BOMBAY AGENTS FOR

Dr. H. L. Batiwala Sons & Co., Ltd.,

Shapoorji H.L. Batiwala, Mg. Director,

Tel. Ad. — "Cawashapur", Bombay.

## To Advertise Your Goods

IN THE

## BOMBAY CHRONICLE

IS TO GAIN

An adequate return for the money You Pay.

## EAST AND WEST

## A LEAGUE OF JUSTICE FOR INDIA.

## OUR LONDON LETTER

(BY ARTHUR FIELD)

LONDON, October 7.

In my letter to friends and supporters of the various Committees with which I have been associated, I have proposed the formation of a new but concentrated organisation, amalgamating all the old interests and economising time and funds. After pointing out that Turkey has obtained by her own courage and power the freedom which Christendom had resolved to destroy, and that a Society to defend Turkish freedom was at present an absurdity, the writer went on—

"The last paragraph of a great chapter in the history of the Riff has been written; there must now arise a new leader and a new opportunity. Until then, there is little we can do regarding the Riff and Morocco."

"Most of those who assisted this work feel that we should remain organised in some form or other for the defence of people assailed in various parts of Muslim Asia and Africa. We have no need to hunt for the excuse. Syria and China are already vital subjects for the zeal and humanity of any man or woman of heart and principle."

## RIF AND SYRIA.

"Captain R. Gordon Canning, has interested himself in Syria but I regret to learn that he considers Committees are liable to hamper the actions of men of actions. Committees also have their feelings, and regard the most excellent individual as all the more useful to humanity if kept under some degree of observation and advice. We respect both views; and we trust they will both find their channel for practical expression."

"In considering how the friends of justice and freedom can best operate in the present situation, we have had the proposal before us to set up a Mediterranean Committee, to watch events in the Muslim lands on those shores and to discuss the military interests of France Italy and Spain, as related to the traditional claims of England, in the Middle Sea. ...

"We have had to reject this proposal, which, however, may still prove necessary of adoption in the future."

## CHINA, INDIA &amp; PALESTINE.

"The assault on liberty and justice is now widespread for our protest to be restricted to the Mediterranean or the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf. China is a typical example."

"Therefore we solicit your favourable

consideration for a proposal to terminate and fuse into a comprehensive new Committee the following organisations which have effected the special purpose of their foundation:

- (1) The Riff Committee;
- (2) The Anglo-Turkish Society;
- (3) The Committee for the Defence of the Muslim Riff;
- (4) The International Information Bureau.

The proposition is that a new Committee should be formed to be called the League of Justice for Asia and Africa.

"We also hope that you will continue exactly the previous interest and activity in the new body as in the older organisations."

If appointed secretary of the new committee my position will be a strictly honorary one. A minimum of expenditure, both of cash and time, will be called for by such an amalgamated body.

"Meanwhile I request your continued personal co-operation in the accumulation and dissemination of news and ideas relative to Syria, Turkey, Egypt, Morocco, The Hedjaz, Nejd, the Yemen, etc., Palestine & the Arab Muslim-Christian interests there; India and China."

## CO-OPERATION INVITED.

All interested in this effort to watch over the interests of the peoples of the Afro-Asiatic parts of the world, will do well to address nations towards the work, together with a word of their adherence to the scheme, to the organiser: W. J. E. Pothor Wilson, 18 Featherstone Buildings, High Holborn, London.

## COMPLAINTS AGAINST INDIAN STATES.

While it is manifestly advisable for the rulers and Ministers of Indian States "to be urged, by public agitation and petition to set their houses in order, there is a feature of the recent outcry against their administration that needs investigation."

It will be remembered that only recently have a few advocates of a so-called "United India" advocated the absorption of the States into the Government of British India. Immediately thereupon, a series of complaints and grievances is published against diverse States. It is entirely without cause that the Dewan of one of these States appeals to the agitation to avoid a conflict which will precipitate British intervention?

## WANTED A CONSTITUTIONAL POLICY.

## MORE RESOLUTIONS AT CUT HI CONFERENCE.

The Cutch Peoples' Conference met for the third and the last day on Sunday noon, Mr. Shoorjee Vallabhdas presiding, Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, B. F. Bhuruche and K. F. Nariman attended the Conference for some time. The attendance of the delegates and visitors was as large as on previous days. As many as 22 resolutions demanding various facilities and rights for the people of Cutch were passed by the Conference on Sunday.

The proceedings commenced with the recitation of the National Anthem and other patriotic songs by girls and boys.

## RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Purshottam Dhanji moved the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. Jairam Liladhar Sampat.

That this Conference urges upon the Cutch Durbar to appoint a competent and popular man as the chief Amaty of Cutch which post has been kept vacant for the last three years.

The resolution was carried.

The following resolutions were also carried unanimously.

WANT OF A POLICY.

This Conference regrets the want of any constitutional policy of the State regarding

## AN EASY WAY TO STOP DYSPEPSIA

The easiest, quickest, and surest way to stop dyspepsia is to remove the cause of the trouble. Practically all forms of dyspepsia and stomach trouble are due to, or accompanied by, an abnormal condition known as acidity, which causes fermentation and the formation of gas. Correct this condition and all pain and distress almost instantly disappear. For this purpose the best thing known is to take a little of that harmless antacid, "Bismarck" Magnesia. This instantly neutralises the acid, stops the fermentation and formation of gas, and permits painless normal digestion. Get a package of "Bismarck" Magnesia (powder or tablets) from your chemist to-day and take after eating or whenever pain is felt, and you'll be astonished at the results—pain, distress, discomfort, and fullness all gone as if by magic. Nothing else relieves as quickly and surely. Try it to-day.

Excise, Exchange, Revenue etc. beneficial to the people and draws the special attention of the State authorities to the sufferings of the people in that respect, and it further resolves that a joint Commission of officials and elected representatives of the people with powers to investigate all these questions and make necessary recommendations should be appointed by the State at once and that the recommendations of the Commission be soon acted upon by the State.

This Conference expresses great regret at the sufferings of the mercantile and travelling communities of Cutch owing to the indifference of the State towards the development of ports in Cutch and requests the Durbar to develop the ports in Cutch as much and as soon as possible.

This Conference requests the Cutch Durbar to declare their policy regarding primary and secondary education at once and to concentrate their attention on the development of educational institutions in Cutch. It further requests the authorities to make primary education in Cutch free and compulsory.

This Conference urges the Cutch Durbar to appoint a joint committee of officials and non-officials with power to make investigations in the economic conditions of the people and make necessary recommendations for the betterment of the same.

This Conference resolves that the officials in Cutch be appointed on the merits of their qualifications and that a qualifying examination for higher posts be held in the State every year.

This Conference requests the Cutch Durbar to develop the resources of water supply in the State.

This Conference urges the Cutch Durbar to start Co-operative institutions and Farmers' Banks in the State as early as possible.

Mr. Shivdas Chapey then moved a resolution requesting the State authorities to appoint a Committee to inquire into the conditions of the "Bhayats" of Cutch State. The resolution was carried.

## PRESS LAW CONDEMNED.

Resolutions requesting the Maharao of Cutch to remove the undesirable elements from the State service; protesting against the system of forced labour prevalent in Cutch and requesting the Durbar to abolish that system, game laws and the system of giving contracts of "Bhundi Pundhi" at once and urging the State to remove the ban against the import of printing press machinery were also unanimously adopted.

The Conference then appointed a Committee to inquire into the conditions of the untouchables in Cutch and give them all facilities, as regards education, sanitation etc. The conference then passed a resolution

recommending the Cutchis to discard foreign cloth and adopt khaddar and Swadeshi instead.

Mr. B. N. Mahisheri then moved:

That this conference expresses its sympathy for those whose relations have been the victims of the "Vita" tragedy and congratulating the brave Cutchi leaders who saved many human lives, thanks the office-bearers and members of the "Vita" Case Committee. It further urges the different steamship companies and the Cutch State to take steps to avoid such tragedies in future.

After the resolution was duly seconded and supported, it was unanimously carried. Tindel Ebrahim who with his men saved a number of lives in the tragedy was cheered and congratulated on his appearing in the rostrum.

Mr. Mahisheri then moved a resolution expressing gratitude towards Prof. K. T. Shah, Mr. L. R. Tairree and Dr. P. H. Mahisheri for their unceasing efforts to bring the conference into existence.

Moving the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Mahisheri spoke in feeling terms appreciating the services of all the three gentlemen mentioned in the resolution and especially of Prof. K. T. Shah who had ceaselessly worked for the conference in spite of the illness followed by sad death of his daughter.

Mr. L. R. Tairree replying on behalf of his friends and himself thanked the conference for their resolution.

Mr. Mathuradas Matani then moved:

That the president is hereby authorised to take steps to send all the resolutions passed by this conference to the Cutch Durbar and to lead a deputation to the Maharao to explain him the objects of various resolutions in person. The deputation shall report the results of its efforts to the executive committee who shall call a special session of this conference if necessary. The resolution on being put to vote was unanimously carried.

Mr. Chinoy, the Chairman of the reception committee, then moved a resolution thanking the different volunteer corps and individual gentlemen who had contributed their help in making the Conference a success. The resolution was then carried.

The Executive Committee of the conference for the next year was then appointed. The conference then on the motion of Mr. L. R. Tairree passed, amidst loud cheers, a resolution thanking the President for his guiding the deliberations of the Conference successfully with tact, and ability; and the Chairman of the Reception Committee. He also thanked the "Bombay Chronicle" and other papers for their help.

Mr. Purshottam Dhanji, on behalf of the Cutchis residing in Cutch invited the second session of the Conference at Cutch.

Maulana Shaukat Ali on being requested by the president congratulated the Cutchis on their holding their people's conference. He prayed to God to give good sense to the Maharao of Cutch so that he may realise that he may realise that without the subjects there would be no ruler. He himself was the subject of a native State and was as faithful to the ruler of that State as any one else. Concluding, the Maulana exhorted the Cutchis to continue their struggle for independence.

The Conference was then dissolved.

## A HEARTY SUPPORT.

The following telegram has been received by the office of the Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad:—"Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad, Bombay.—We heartily support all resolutions passed by the Parishad.—Cutchi-nivasi."

## MARATHA RESERVED SEAT.

Sir,—In connection with the candidature of Rao Bahadur Mahaji Rajaji for the seat reserved for Maratha and allied castes in the Bombay North constituency it is necessary that the Rao Bahadur should elucidate the following points for the benefit of the voters.

- (1) Is it because he is standing for the reserved seat in non-Mahomedan constituency in the Bombay North that the Vanjari caste cannot be included in the category of "Maratha and allied castes"?
- (2) Had he applied to the Government of Bombay for including the Vanjari caste in the category of "Maratha and allied castes"?
- (3) Will he publish that application?
- (4) Before sending the application, did he consult any of the members of his Ravjin Vanjari Caste?
- (5) Does he maintain that the Ravjin Vanjari caste to which he belongs is not one of the many Telugu communities domiciled in Bombay? Is not his mother tongue Telugu? Assuming the answer to be in the affirmative, can he explain how the Ravjin Vanjari caste can be logically included in the category of "Maratha and allied castes"?
- (6) Beside "Vanjaris" does not the Telugu community include other castes such as Kunbi, Mali, Dhanger, Salee, Koli, Bhandari, Shimpi, Kumbhar, Bholi, etc? Can members of these castes stand for the seat reserved for "Maratha and allied castes"?
- (7) Are not the seats reserved for "Maratha and allied castes" reserved for castes whose mother tongue is Marathi and who are original inhabitants of Maharashtra?
- (8) Is it not a fact that the seven seats for "Maratha and allied castes" are reserved in recognition of the services of those castes during the late War? Is it not a fact that there are no Non-Mahomedan seats reserved for any other districts of the Bombay Presidency except the six Marathi-speaking districts? Can members of communities such as Kunbi, Nhari, Parit, Salee etc., speaking Gujarati legally stand for these reserved seats?
- (9) Assuming the answer to the above question to be in negative can he explain how a Vanjari who is Telugu by tongue and origin can lawfully claim the privilege of the reserved seat?—Yours etc.

A. TELUGU VOTER.

Bombay, October 21.



## Fit in the Morning Fresh all day

"The doctor prescribed Sanatogen and already after a few days I found a great change. Not only my appetite improved but a great and indescribable feeling of cheerfulness came over me."

So wrote a man who had been dragged down by fever and nerves to an "absolute wreck."

"Sanatogen and Sanatogen alone saved his life," wrote a surgeon of the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, about another patient.

Very significant words these, showing clearly the amazing health-building qualities of Sanatogen.

When your health goes down-hill, when you feel listless, "nervy," or weak, then decide to use Sanatogen, the tonic-food that really revitalizes your whole system, that builds up the nerves and renews the blood, because it infuses into the cells of your body the very elements—phosphorus and albumin—that spell Strength.

You too can live a healthy life again, rising in the morning refreshed and enjoying the day's work and recreations with youthful energy.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day, then, you will be able to feel the happy difference it makes within a few weeks.

At all chemists

**SANATOGEN**

The True Tonic-Food.



READ THIS TESTIMONIAL ABOUT

## MARIANI TONIC WINE

M. GASTON DOUMERGUE, President

of the French Republic Paris, says:—

"MARIANI WINE is highly refreshing and excellent to the system; that is why I am so much attached to it."

Can be had of all Chemists or from

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)

Grant Road and Girgaum, Bombay.

## Watch baby grow

Evidence of the proper feeding is clearly shown in baby's rapid progress when put on Mellin's Food. Mixed as directed it provides a perfect substitute for mother's milk and contains every substance necessary to build body, bone and brain. The most perfect food for baby.

**Mellin's Food**

THE FOOD THAT FEEDS

Obtainable of all chemists.

Get a sample to

WILSON LATHAN & Co., Ltd. Bombay.

## RING OF EIGHT METALS.

The wonderful Magic Ring cures Gonorrhea, Nocturnal Emission, Impotency, Hysteria and other chronic diseases and it strengthens the power of body and organs. It brings the happiness, health, wealth, friendship & success in every respect. By using this sexual power is extraordinarily increased. Every one can use it with unexpected result. Trial is solicited. Price one for Rs. 1-4, three for Rs. 3-4 and a dozen for Rs. 12 post free. Write to

S. C. SEAL.

130, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

130, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

130, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

130, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

130, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

130, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

130, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

130, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

130, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

130, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

130, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

130, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

130, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

130, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

130, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

130, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

130, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

## EMPEROR GEORGE V'S

HOROSCOPE MAKEER.

GOVT. ASTROLOGER

Pt. K. C. JUTISHANAV'S

MAHAMAYA TALISMAN

If not beneficial, money refunded

Each Kalash contains guarantee letter

Planets remain supreme in human life. When

these become unfavourable men are sure to be

hailed in enterprises. If you are desirous of

your brighter future, if you are troubled with

family affairs, failures meet you in every step

and in all undertakings, wear this Mahamaya

talismana Kalash and you will be happily

charmed to see the prospective of bright and

round prosperity. Price Rs. 6/-

The CALCUTTA ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY,

19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

# PAGE and SANDEMAN'S CELEBRATED AMONTILLADO SHERRY

Gold Capsule, is  
SECOND TO NONE

INSIST ON HAVING IT

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE and SANDEMAN - London, ENGLAND

## You would have heard many WONDERS OF SCIENCE But none Equals the discovery of "MITHAPHAL"

discovered by the well-known Ayurvedic Physician of Lahore Pt. Thakur  
Dutta Sharma Vaidya by the use of which (one dose in the first week  
of third month of pregnancy)

### MALE CHILD IS CERTAIN

The "Germinal Cells," says Doctor Roarel, in his well-known book "are  
Hermaphrodite originally and only become male and female later." And  
that is the time when MITHAPHAL is administered.

"I have very great pleasure," says Mr. Roshan Lal, Managing Director  
Sports, Ltd., Lahore, "to inform you that the medicine you gave  
to my wife during the course of her pregnancy has proved effective.  
I have three daughters, this time, your advice was sought, with the  
result that on the 26th September, 1921, my wife gave birth to a  
boy. All our family members are grateful to you for this.

"I" says B. Thakur Dass from Gilgit, "feel pleasure in informing you  
that my wife gave birth to a male child on 3rd March. Your medicine  
MITHAPHAL is a wonder. It is worth more than rupees ten thousand  
what to say of time."

"I congratulate you on such an invention."

### WE HAVE HUNDREDS OF SUCH TESTIMONIALS.

Price of MITHAPHAL is Rs. 10 only, which we promise to refund if  
the result is contrary.

ADDRESS:—"AMRITHHARA" 13, LAHORE.

THE MANAGER, Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Buildings,  
Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, Lahore.

## Why Suffer from Malaria?

Use—

### ZANDU'S MALARIA MIXTURE

and ROOT IT OUT

In Repeated Attacks of Fever  
with Enlargement of Spleen, Loss  
of Strength, Loss of Appetite,

USE IT PROMPTLY &amp; PERSISTENTLY

### ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

BOMBAY 14  
SELLING BRANCH: Kalbadevi Road.

MALARIA MIXTURE: Ans. -/14/- per bottle; Rs. 9/- per dozen

List of Ayurvedic preparations on application

## For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from  
impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA,  
which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

### WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Has a joyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest  
medical authorities have pronounced it the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.  
The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DYSPEPSIA, ERUPTIONS,  
RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Beware of imitations and substitutions.  
Every genuine bottle bears the Trade  
Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 65, Southwark St., London, E.C.1, England.

## UNFAIR DOUBLE TAXATION.

MR. MADON ON COMPANY SUPER TAX.

The following is the concluding portion of  
the statement made to the Tariff Board by  
Mr. B. F. Madon. The first portion appear-  
ed in Saturday's (Town) Edition:—  
(Continued from Saturday's issue).

I am strongly in favour of removal of  
company super-tax, because I consider it  
an unfair double taxation and as tending  
to affect the companies standing by re-  
duction of the dividends that might other-  
wise be possible, and also as tending to  
discourage investment in industries.

I also think that the town duty of  
rupee one per bale should go. It is acting  
as a serious—and I may even say unfair—  
handicap to the mill industry in this city,  
and is also tending to drive away the cot-  
ton trade to other ports, where such a  
duty is not being levied.

I understand that the freights now  
charged are, in many cases, very much  
higher than in 1913, and must act as a  
serious handicap on the industry when it  
is being advised on every hand to bring  
down the cost of its products to the con-  
sumer.

The Japanese Government pays ex-  
tremely close attention to direct ship-  
ping facilities and low freights for Japanese  
products to their possible markets and I  
think this has been a very important  
factor in the development of Japanese  
trade.

If the efforts Japan has constantly made  
in this direction are any guide, Japan  
finds it a very paying proposition to have  
trade commissioners at all important points  
abroad, and I am inclined to think India  
would benefit by following Japan's ex-  
ample.

### TWO-FOLD DUTIES

In my opinion there should be a two-  
fold duty.

(1) an additional duty of 12 1/2 per cent.  
on all imports to counteract the advantage  
that the raising of the Exchange from  
16d. to 18d. gives to our foreign com-  
petitors.

(2) a duty equal to the depreciation of  
the exchanges of the exporting countries  
from their pre-war gold par.

(This may seem too drastic for coun-  
tries like Belgium, France or Italy. There-  
fore Government might make the parity  
of, say, 1921 with gold as the basis).

The second will not affect our most im-  
portant competitor to-day, viz., Japan, be-  
cause their currency is now practically  
at gold par, but they have not yet re-  
verted to a real gold standard with free  
movements of gold, and there is, there-  
fore, still the danger that their currency  
might be allowed to be "off" their depre-  
ciated if it suits the policy of those in charge  
of the destinies of that country. I would  
like to remark that some of the most level-  
headed Japanese business-men have been  
themselves urging on their Government  
an early return to the gold standard, but  
so far without success.

Both the above measures will have  
to be permanent. The first must be per-  
manent, because it seems to be the de-  
clared policy of the Government to put the  
level of Indian exchange permanently 12 1/2  
per cent. over pre-war. The second will  
also have to be permanent, although it  
may not be operative if there are no longer  
any countries with depreciated cur-  
rencies, but it will continue to act as a  
great safeguard to the industries of this  
country against a renewed depreciation  
of any foreign currencies.

Cotton, the material of yarn and cloth,  
fluctuates so much year by year that  
any increase due to the duties suggested  
above is not likely to make any im-  
portant difference to the ultimate consumer  
who will go on buying his few yards of  
cloth when he needs them whether the  
price is an anna per yard here or the  
Again the total expenditure on cloth apart  
from what may be needed for important  
social events, would not be such as to  
make any appreciable difference to the  
total cost of living of the middle or lower  
classes.

(I may add that I consider argument  
underlying this talk of burden on the con-  
sumer to be entirely fallacious although  
it has been frequently advanced in this  
country and elsewhere. If it was true, ne-  
groes in the wilds of Africa, with no tariffs  
to trouble them, ought to be the happi-  
est of human beings and the people of  
traff-rod countries like America, Ger-  
many or Japan ought to be the most  
miserable and the most to be pitied.)

### OTHER SUGGESTIONS.

I am not in favour of an export duty

on cotton because in my opinion such a  
duty will not increase the cost to the  
foreign buyer, but will reduce the price  
realised by the Indian producer, and  
may tend to wipe off the greater part  
of his profit on the cultivation of cotton.  
and discourage such cultivation. I would  
refer your Board to pages 114 to 116 of  
my "Exchange Fallacies Exposed" for a  
more detailed explanation of the effects  
of such duty.

There are various directions in which it  
is possible to increase the present banking  
facilities to the industry. There are two  
parts of the problem, one, the financing  
up to the point of completion of manufac-  
ture, and the other the financing from  
that point up to the time that it passes  
into the hands of the retail consumer.  
In countries more advanced than India  
in banking matters, the supplies of cotton  
or stores are covered by bills of exchange  
at 60 to 90 days sight, and the mill is,  
therefore, able to keep control over a  
large supply of the necessary cotton etc.  
for its near future requirements without  
having to lock up capital. This is only  
made possible by the system of require-  
ments which is in vogue in such countries.  
In India this is practically non-existent,  
and the Indian mill has to immediately  
put up all the cash necessary for its pur-  
chases. Many of the mills are able to get  
a part of the finance by means of cash  
credits from their bankers, but even so a  
large amount has to be found in their  
own cash for the necessary margin of 25  
or 30 per cent. As already explained in a  
previous question, the conditions govern-  
ing the supplies of Indian cotton make it  
necessary to lay in practically a whole year  
supply at least of the staple cottons in  
the first two or three months, and this  
necessitates the lock up of very large amount  
of capital either by the mills themselves or  
their bankers, and necessarily puts a limita-  
tion on such financing, because even  
bankers are not able to lock up very large  
sums which would be nonliquid for want  
of a suitable re-discount market.

### CASH CREDITS

Every mill of any size has also to carry  
fairly large stocks of cloth on account of the  
many qualities and also on account of their  
having to wait for the right season for par-  
ticular qualities. This requires further  
finance, and has to be managed through  
the same cash credits. This position com-  
pels mills to insist on cash as soon as the  
due date comes round, because they are  
unable to manufacture more goods  
and have to see that their burden of finance  
of such goods is kept well within limits.  
The consequence is that if the money market  
position is at all difficult dealers are  
afraid to enter into forward commitments  
for fear of having to find money, at a time  
when the respective goods may not have  
been disposed of by them in their turn.  
It also restricts the facilities that these  
dealers are able to give to their own cus-  
tomer the small wholesaler in upcountry  
towns. In the case of imported piece-  
goods the bank, which carries the bill,  
carries the goods up to maturity, and even  
after maturity frequently turns it into a  
loan with a small margin, so that the dealer  
in such imported goods is not, as closely  
pressed for finance as the dealer in local  
goods, and this results in freer dealings in  
imported goods, because the dealer in such  
goods is confident that the importing office  
will carry them for him, and allow him  
to take away and pay for a few bales every  
now and then as he may want them.

### INDEPENDENT WAREHOUSE

#### COMPANIES

The dealers find it difficult to finance  
their holdings of local goods with banks,  
because the goods are kept in the respective  
godowns of the dealers, and loan has to  
be made on the description of the goods  
as the dealer may give it, and the banks  
are, therefore, unable to lend money freely  
because it becomes more an advance on  
the honesty and good faith of the party  
borrowing than on the merchandise itself.  
In other countries, one solution of this  
problem has been the erection of independent  
warehouse companies with substantial cap-  
itals, who take charge of such goods and  
warehouse them, and whose warehouse  
warrants are then readily accepted by any  
bank as collateral for advances. I think  
it high time that this question should be  
more closely studied by Government,  
because it has a very important bearing  
on the finance of all our internal trade



## WEST END WATCH CO. BOMBAY CALCUTTA

### READ

## Bombay Chronicle

DAILY and SUNDAY  
RETAIL PRICE

ONE ANNA

The "Daily" and "Sunday" Editions of  
the "Bombay Chronicle" can be obtained  
from any of the following Agents:—

- AGRA—Mr. A. N. Takra  
AHMEDABAD—Shah Surajmal Chumilal  
AHMEDNAGAR—Messrs. A. J.  
D'Souza & Co.  
AKOLA—Mr. P. K. Vaidya  
AMRAOTI—Mr. M. S. Perkar  
BARODA—Chimnaji Himmatlal Shah  
BAGALKOT—Y. J. Parvatikar  
BILGAUM—Messrs. V. V. Brothers  
BHAVNAGAR—Mr. Jethalal Kallanji  
Trivedi  
BHUSAWAL—Mr. Govind Gajanan  
BHUSAWAL—Messrs. Sequeira & Sons  
BIJAPUR—Mr. P. S. Apte  
BROACH—Mr. H. D. Gulamhussein  
CAWNPUR—Mr. Dindyal Sharma  
DELHI—Messrs. R. K. Bros.  
DHARWAR—Student's Own Book Depot  
DHOLA JIN—Mr. Dayaram Jivaram  
Bhatt  
DHULIA—Mr. V. A. Kildadar  
GADGAD—Mr. B. K. Asundi  
GODHRA—Mr. Jashwanthlal J. Pandya  
HUBLI—Mr. A. M. Dalvi  
HYDRABAD DN—Mr. B. V. Muthanna  
HYDRABAD SIND—S. J. Co-operative  
Society  
INDORE CITY—Messrs. B. Waruno and Co.  
JALGAON—Mr. Vishnu Ganes Bhava  
JAMNAGAR—Mr. Jothalal P. Bhagat  
JODHPUR—Mr. Kishore Lal  
JUNAGADH—Mr. Maganlal K. Paroth  
KARACHI CITY—Mr. Hariram P. Chanda  
KARACHI CANTT.—Standard Book Stall  
KOLHAPUR—Mr. B. T. Inokubo  
KIRKEE—Messrs. La Croix & Co.  
LONAVLA—Lonavla Co-operative Society  
NAGPUR—Mr. D. S. Marulkar  
NASIK—Mr. B. K. Mithasagarika  
PRANTLI—Mr. Shah Ratilal Keshavlal  
POONA—Messrs. La Croix & Co.  
POONA CANTT.—Messrs. La Croix & Co.  
POONA CITY—Opp. Vishram Bag—  
Messrs. Kelkar & Bros.  
236, Budhwarpeth—Messrs. L. V. Saptarsh  
487, Budhwarpeth—Messrs. T. A. Abdul  
Kader Ebrahimjee  
RAIPUR—Mr. A. T. Bose  
RAJKOT CITY—Messrs. Dave Vyas & Co.  
RAYNAGIRI—Mr. D. G. Mukadam  
SANGLI—Mr. S. A. Kulkarni  
SATARA—Mr. G. K. Kanitkar  
SECUNDERABAD—Mr. B. V. Muthanna  
SIMLA—R. K. Bros.  
SURAT—Mr. Q. A. Kaji  
THANA—Mr. Laxman E. Paroth  
WARDHA—Mr. M. B. Deshpande

### All The Railway Station Book Stalls

OF

Messrs. A. N. WHEELER &amp; Co.

LAD

Messrs. HIGGIN BOTHAMS, Ltd.

### DOES ICE COOL YOU?

YES.  
Well you REQUIRE NO MORE ICE.

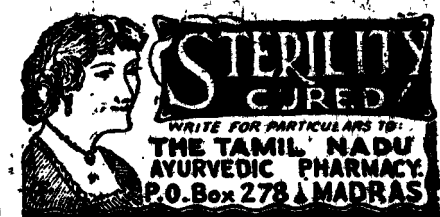
It is to be abandoned if a cheaper  
and better substitute be found—  
Do you admit it?  
YES.

Then please try once R. BURMAN'S  
INSTANTANEOUS Water Cooler, which  
converts a glass of water

### ICE COLD WITHIN A MINUTE.

Price Rs. 5/4/-  
(complete with cooling mixture)  
Postage V. P. 1/4/-

To be had of:—R. BURMAN  
6 Nawab Badruddin Street, CALCUTTA.



### Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared  
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

493-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22907

